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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt's Powers Draw Fire

U. S. Bar Association Debates

Germany Convenes Nazi Hosts

NRA Johnson Convinces Boston

Canada Argues Kidnaper Lash

New Family Car Runs by Night

THE American Bar Association at Grand Rapids wrestles with the question of whether the expanding power of President Roosevelt does and should exceed the Constitution. The address of Patrick Malloy, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, is interpreted as an appeal that the Constitution be waived. This brings heavy attack from lawyers and judges. Senator McCarran of Nevada denounces the "growing omnipotence" of the Executive. The NRA is declared to be a "departure from legislative precedent difficult to justify." But of course there is something to be remembered on the other side—Congress gave the President his current powers to meet an emergency that likewise lacked a precedent.

¶ Germany sees a stupendous annual convention of National Socialists gather at Nuremberg, where the first slim conventions were held years ago. Crowds overflow the city's accommodations, while camp quarters are erected for 350,000 storm troopers who arrive by special trains and trucks. About 60,000 boys are given a free trip to Nuremberg as best behaved of 3,000,000 Nazi youth. Enthusiastic women who arrive are disappointed. There are no meetings for their auxiliaries—And Chancellor Hitler's special address to them is off.

¶ The United States is fortunate in having rugged, reasonable, picturesque General Johnson to voice its recovery plan. With direct, illuminating words he enrolls the Boston NRA workers mind and heart. He depicts the chiseling practices of minorities that devastate nearly every industry and of the need of blocking them so each industry may throw its unit strength to the recovery campaign. "Every code eagle is on our side and every one without an eagle is on the other side. We don't force; we merely make it clear which side every one is on"—Could there be more power than in that stand, more power than in these words?

¶ NRA is not a teardam, but a rules committee, Recovery Administrator Johnson declares. It is "the great coaches of the national industrial and labor teams collaborating to make a new and fairer game out of business competition in America. It is neither goose-stepping business nor putting it in a strait-jacket. Workers must be employed and purchasing power distributed because 100 men with $10 each help business and lift the country far more than one man with $1000 and 99 men with nothing. Johnson is a bird culturist of a new order—He can start eagle feathers to sprouting on anybody who will stop, look and listen.

¶ Canada's Bar Association considers adding lashes to life imprisonment for kidnaping. The Ottawa session would warn American kidnaping gangs. Some of the delegates believe corporal punishment would spoil the reforming effect of a life sentence. Former Police Commissioner Mulrooney of New York, recent advocate of lashing for kidnapers, is now flooded with letters from well-known persons who approve. Mr. Mulrooney was thinking neither of punishing nor reforming—He was thinking of the most powerful deterrent.

¶ The War Department receives $70,000,000 for work on 90 projects in all parts of the United States. This means early activity on 13 river projects, 7 intracoastal waterways, 19 seacoast harbor projects on the Atlantic coast, 12 on the Gulf and 11 on the Pacific coast, 17 harbor projects on the Great Lakes, and 1 ocean inlet. Projects in Hawaii and Puerto Rico are also covered—This allotment will fill pay envelopes for 40,000 men for one year.

¶ Chicago's automotive engineers' congress hears from William B. Stout that the family motor is heading for vast reform. Tomorrow's car will be a semi-Pullman. Stripped to least weight, it will still be spacious enough for some members of the family to sleep cosily while another drives through the night. With doughnut tires, springs for each wheel, steering that answers a finger touch, greater safety through greater visibility and perfect, silent control, the new car will strip no gears—Because clumsy gear-shifts will have been left behind.

¶ The world wags easily on a slow news day. Despite difficulties, Holland believes it can keep to the gold standard. James W. Gerard returns from abroad to advocate American recognition of Soviet Russia. Tokyo says plans to involve Manchoukuo were behind attempts of May 12 to bomb American and British consular offices in Mukden. South Africa's gold market relaxes on London's warning to halt gambling on price. The King and Queen of Denmark receive Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. Now Lindy will visit his ancestral Sweden—And will those swelling Swedes swoop him into their hearts!

Hole in the 'Needle' Located From the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tonopah, Nev.

FOR many years a report has been current that a hole or passage, "large enough to drive through with a load of hay," extends through Needle Rock, a sharp peak in the Ruby mountain range near Elko, Nev., and that within this hole there is a pool surrounded by grass and moss. The elevation of the peak is at approximately 10,000 feet. A few old prospectors have told of ascending this peak and found such a hole actually existed, so inaccessible, however, that they did not attempt to explore it.

Many newspaper stories have been written about the hole in the mountain of the Ruby Range, but these stories have always been received with more or less skepticism. Now air pilots, who have for some time been keeping a lookout for this freak of nature, declare they have located it. It now awaits some hardy mountain climber to explore it.

Vehicle Tunnel Beneath Hudson Gets U. S. Backing

Public Works Loan to Give 8000 Men Employment for Four Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A midtown vehicular tunnel under the Hudson between this city and Weehawken, N. J., will be built with the aid of a $37,500,000 loan from the public works fund, according to announcement by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, administrator, at the national capital.

Actual construction on the tube, to resemble the Holland Tunnel, will begin shortly, relieving unemployment in an area that has been particularly hard hit. Jobs for about 8000 men for four years will be provided directly and indirectly. Ten million dollars is to be made available for the first year's work, of which about 80 per cent will go to wage earners.

The Port of New York Authority, builders of the tunnel, met every requirement as to engineering feasibility, financial soundness and economic value, Mr. Ickes said. The loan was ordered made on 10-year notes at 4 per cent interest.

Contracts Rushed

The public works administration expects contracts to be awarded within 20 days for the manufacturing and delivery of 50,000 tons of cast iron tunnel segments, and 2000 tons of special tunnel bolts and nuts which will provide immediate employment for about 2500 men engaged in production and manufacturing activities. Contracts for the construction of the tube itself will be let within another 60 or 90 days.

Immediate construction of the new tube, to be known as the midtown Hudson Tunnel is said to be necessary due to the fact that Holland Tunnel and the ferries will soon be inadequate to handle the traffic across the portion of the Hudson lying between the Battery and Forty-second Street. The Holland Tunnel 2½ miles south of the proposed tunnel, is now carrying an annual traffic of 12,000,000 vehicles, and at times of peak load the demand exceeds the capacity.

In view of the fact that in the last six years trans-Hudson vehicular traffic has increased from 16,000,000 to 29,000,000, the Port Authority estimates that the load of the new tube will total at least 5,000,000 in the first year.

Fifty-Cent Toll for Cars

Security for the notes will be the revenue accruing from the project after the payment of operating and maintenance expenses. A schedule of proposed toll rates includes passenger automobiles at 50 cents and buses at $1.

Plans call for the location of the New York plaza of the tunnel between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, with direct connections with six cross-town city streets by means of a few north and south streets extending between Thirty-fourth and

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Code Sweeps City In 85 Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31—Only 85 minutes was required to sign this city and its suburbs, representing a population of approximately 45,000, on the dotted line for the National Recovery Administration in a record time house-to-house canvass.

The campaign was participated in by more than 1000 workers. Fire and factory whistles signaled the start of the campaign and bands throughout the city informed the citizens the drive was on. The result was that many stood on their front porches ready to sign as the workers arrived.

Danish Royal Family Receives the Lindberghs

COPENHAGEN, Den., Aug. 31 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were received in private audience today by King Christian and Queen Alexandrine at Amalienborg Castle.

It was said that the Lindberghs, who are here after completing a flight by stages across the northern Atlantic route, intend to pay a short visit to Sweden. Colonel Lindbergh is of Swedish descent.

Drop in Relief Is Forecast For Coming Winter

Federal Officials Expect Lightening for First Time Since 1930

Situation Is Surveyed

Higher Price of Commodities Promises to Increase Individual Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A lightening of the cold weather relief load for the first time since adverse business conditions hit the country is expected this winter by officials of the Federal Relief Administration.

The number of families receiving relief has been gradually declining since the President's recovery program went into effect. About Nov. 1, the demand will increase as usual with cold weather when the needy are less able to take care of themselves and outdoor work comes to an end, but officials are of the opinion at present that the families who have found special work elsewhere will offset the winter pick-up.

The cost of relief will be another thing. In the first place, commodity prices are advancing rapidly. This will mean that relief agencies will have to pay more to the unemployed if they are to subsist. And in the second place, the Government is attempting to give more adequate relief than has been given in the last few years, which will mean the expenditure of more money per capita.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has just made a survey of the relief needs of 11 states. But he and other officials refuse to say how long they expect the $500,000,000 appropriated by Congress to last. At present they are concentrating their efforts in getting the states to raise as large a proportion of their relief expenditures as they possibly can. Their goal for the year from June 1 to June 1 is $1,000,000,000 with the Federal Government and states each giving $500,000,000.

The public works program is a large factor in the relief picture. If construction projects are hurried along so as to get a good start before freezing weather sets in, the relief need will not be as great.

Between 150,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds of pork is to be distributed to the unemployed through the relief administration as a result of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration's hog programs. The distribution will begin in October.

By far the larger proportion of relief this winter will be public relief. Recent surveys show that approximately 93 per cent of the funds are now coming from public sources, and only 7 per cent is private money.

The campaign for private funds, to be disbursed through community chests and other welfare organizations, will be planned here at the White House the week after Labor Day.

Mystery Bergs of Antarctic Puzzling Explorers

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

Polar Scenes Disclose Unusual Types

Upper—Picturesque Banded Berg, the Streak of Dark Material Running 15 Feet in Width. Lower—A Black and White Iceberg Found Near the Weddell Sea.

These specimens were sighted by research vessels of the "Discovery II" expedition. The banded berg measures 140 feet high and 1500 feet in length. Efforts to chip pieces for samples usually prove unsuccessful on account of the smoothly rounded ice. The dark sections on the lower berg are thought to be caused by wind-driven particles of rock deposited on the glacier, or through volcanic action.

Germany Denies Military Intent In Labor Camps

Men Trained There Find Way Smoothed in Trade and Official Service

Germany's Labor Camps. III.

By Everard Cotes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—When I have asked my official German friends to what extent the French claim was true that the labor camps trained men for fighting purposes, I have been met with the most absolute denial. "Should we," they asked me, "permit persons of the press like yourself to visit the labor camps if they were for a purpose contrary to Germany's solemn treaty engagements?" The answer seems to me a good one. The fact nevertheless remains that the labor camps have come under condemnation at Geneva. The truth is that it is exceedingly difficult to say where training for ordinary work begins and where training starts for purposes of war.

Both endeavor to increase the efficiency of the individual. Both would teach him to obey orders promptly and implicitly. Both would build him up physically by athletic drill.

The German labor camps are do-

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Latin-American Partnership Promoted by United States

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—American business interests are aiming to revive a $1,925,876,000 Latin-American trade, shrunk to $518,910,000 since 1929. Latin America is America's natural business partner. American business interests know it. And further, they know that a European drive to gather the major portion of this trade cannot be staved off unless certain commercial treaties are redrafted and trade contacts become more diversified and extended.

As never before various means for enlarging Latin-American commerce are under consideration by inter-American organizations preparing to lay their findings before the Department of State. Tariff concessions from Latin America, bargain concessions from the United States, and new quotas and tariffs relating to non-competitive products from both continents are in the making.

The American Government considers that it should receive more favorable treatment from the southern republics, as a whole. It points out, as in the case of Colombia, that various products admitted free of duties at American ports are taxed when entering European ports. It suggests that it should impose similar taxes if American articles are not admitted free of duties. And finally, it argues that the total value of products purchased by northern manufacturers far exceeds the value of northern goods shipped south.

In Washington the opinion that the inter-American trade outlook has rid itself of an intense nationalism calling for restrictive tariff barriers is growing. This thought does not confine itself solely to Washington. The other day the same idea was indicated before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, in a statement to the effect that regardless of economic nationalism, political or economic theorizing, "it is safe to predict that Latin-American commerce will expand in the direction of the United States."

Twenty-five years ago the business situation in the Western Hemisphere was comparable to that of 1932-33. During those troublesome days of 1908 the great American dailies were telling of mercantile affairs buried deep under depression and pessimism; banks were failing and railroads were passing more dividends than signal towers; and Latin-American trade had slumped to a low level of $499,000,000.

Today, the situation, while similar, has a far brighter outlook. Latin America is no longer an unexplored expanse; fast steamships connect with a dozen ports; airplanes have clipped distances to a few short days; business leaders, consular agents and diplomats have learned to recognize the value of commercial contacts;

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

North Attleboro Snips $7.50 Off Old Tax Rate Dragon's Tail

In one town on the main route of Boston to the south there is rejoicing and jubilation today. If there are no banners discernible on the sky line or sound of firecrackers in the streets it is because the citizens of North Attleboro are celebrating in other manners.

The dragon, "taxes of 1933," which approaches the town with the coming of fall has just had a length lopped off its forked tail. The board of selectmen, and their following of officials and employees have knocked $7.50 off every looped thousand. And as a result the taxpayers rejoice.

Last year the tax rate was $35.50 to the thousand. High? Certainly. But haven't taxes been soaring everywhere with the demands of public welfare and shrinking valuations? That's the way a lot of towns look at it. But it is not the way North Attleboro faced the problem. The tax dragon was just over the hill. What could be done about it?

The selectmen decided to set a mark to shoot at. They wrote down $28 in good, big figures, drew a circle around it, and passed it on. That was to be the tax rate. Expenditures and budgets must be made to fit. The taxpayer was to get relief.

It meant a pay cut, a 20 per cent cut. It hit some of the employees hard. But, as one of them put it, most of the taxpayers have been hit harder—and more often. Departmental expenditures were sliced. Economy became the order of the day.

There were other problems. North Attleboro is a one-industry town. When the jewelry trade is down, the town is in the doldrums. And the jewelry trade had been down very flat indeed for a long time. The welfare lists of the town were long.

But, as the town's tax collector remarked, the taxpayers want relief now. They want to cut down expenses now while money is short, not next year or the year after when things are booming again. In that spirit everyone went after the dragon.

The result, given out last night, was the best news the taxpayer had received in a long time. The economy program had been a success. The drive had gone over the top. The new tax rate was $28 a thousand.

The taxpayer today knows who runs the town, or rather, for whom the town is run. He has been told with figures. And just now it is figures that count.

Roosevelt Works to Unravel Tangle in Auto and Oil Codes

President Intends to Study Way Out While En Route to Washington From Hyde Park on Astor Yacht, Nourmahal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 31—President Roosevelt left here today on Mr. Vincent Astor's yacht Nourmahal on his return to Washington after having devoted the last hours of his split vacation at the country estate of his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, to straightening the tangles in the automobile and petroleum codes.

He has called on Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, for a full report in the fair practices treaty for the automotive industry, and it is expected that it will be handed to him for study as he proceeds in leisurely fashion to the national capital, where he is due to arrive on Tuesday.

By the time he has reached Washington, the Oil Board, which he named yesterday, will have taken up the big task assigned to it and held one or more meetings.

It is said in informed quarters that these two major industries are providing the National Recovery Administration with more tangles to unravel than any other in the business world. Especially is Mr. Henry Ford's attitude with regard to the automobile code causing concern.

The national recovery administration is represented on the Oil Board by three members and the petroleum industry by 13. Ten members of the board are believed to be favorable to the theory of Presidential control of prices under the fair practices provision of the treaty.

The board's task in connection with price fixing is made difficult, however, because the petroleum industry is split three ways on this question. The American petroleum institute group, which includes in its membership the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is against price fixing; the recognized independents are for a measure of price control, and another group of independents stands unqualified for price fixing, holding that this scheme provides the only way some of the oil wells, like those they operate, can be made to produce an assured profit.

It is believed that there will be changes in the code before it goes into effect, and that recommendations to this end will be made by the Planning and Coördinating Committee. Efforts will begin in Washington today to iron out the differences, and it is hoped the substantial progress will have been made by the time the President reaches the White House.

While the committee is without authority other than to make recommendations, the President has power to make actual amendments to the code and Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and head of the Oil Board, has authority to promulgate legislation to carry the code into effect. The committee's recommendations will be handed to the President soon after he reaches Washington, it is expected.

President Roosevelt's first concern is to increase employment in the oil industry and he wants to make

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Italian Accord Reassures Russia Against Attack

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 31—A treaty of nonaggression and neutrality between the Soviet Union and Fascist Italy, along the lines of those recently concluded between Russia and many other European countries, will be signed by Premier Benito Mussolini and the Soviet Ambassador in Rome this week.

The pact differs in one important aspect from other similar treaties since it omits any definition of aggressor or aggression. But it contains a number of specific military, political and economic acts which both countries solemnly declare not to commit against one another, so that the pact may be considered in every aspect a nonaggression treaty.

The Italo-Soviet pact, moreover, not only does not alter substantially the relations between Italy and the Soviet Union, which have always been cordial since Signor Mussolini recognized the Soviet Union nine years ago, but it also strongly cements the good feeling between Rome and Moscow.

The political importance of this pact lies in the intention to reassure Russia that the Four-Power pact is not and never was meant to be a coalition of capitalist powers directed against it as Russia seems at first to have believed.

Main provisions of the new pact follow:

Exclusion of any armed conflict between Italy and Russia; agreement not to aid a third country with which either Italy or Russia is in conflict; agreement of contracting parties not to become part of diplomatic blocs or ententes against the other signatories; clauses providing economic nonaggression and excluding economic blockades, embargoes and special customs provisions against goods of other signatories; reciprocal abstention from all sorts of intervention and propaganda in the internal affairs of the contracting parties.

Curtailed Airmail Service To Meet Economy Demand

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Suspension of five airmail lines and reduction of service on others early in September was under consideration by post office officials yesterday as an economy measure made necessary by a reduction of airmail appropriations from $21,000,000 to $14,000,000.

So far, the department has decided definitely to suspend the Charlotte, N. C., to Augusta, Ga., route some time next month. It probably will suspend operations on the following routes: Newark to Atlantic City; Albuquerque to El Paso; Pueblo, Colo., to Amarillo, Texas; Amarillo to Dallas. Officials explained that suspension would not necessarily mean abandonment of the lines but merely non-use of them until more money became available.

'Buy Now or Pay More Later,' Says New NRA Slogan

Public Told Patriotism Is at Bargain Rate to Early Buyers

Impending rising of prices today led New England officials to say, "Get under the wire and buy now."

Thus they rounded out Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's "buy now" speech by advertising the just reward for patriotism.

Serving the nation comes at bargain prices, they said. Never again are prices likely to be as low. This is the real reason why New Englanders should follow General Johnson's lead of yesterday, and "spend while the spending is good."

Mr. Hugh D. Butler dramatized the soundness of the general's recommendation. Facing him across the table at District Recovery Headquarters were six Boston newspaper men. For two months they have been following the day by day progress of the NRA campaign in its tiniest detail and broadest principles. Hard-thinking and practical, they were not men to be fooled by unjustified ballyhoo.

Purses Come Out

"Are you yourselves actually buying?" he asked and went around the tables for the answer one by one.

"I'm getting extra shirts."

"I have two farms crying out for repairs. They are being done now."

"I'm doing two rooms over."

"This morning I saw three stores on my way here from the office with signs announcing specific price rises to take place on specific days."

The verdict was unanimous, Mr. Butler found. These closely-informed men, he saw, were actually opening up their pocket books as fast as they could and wished they were in a position to buy yet more to take advantage of prevailing bargains.

Meanwhile various New England committees catch up the words from General Johnson's speech and announce that every effort will be made in the next two weeks to inform employers of the six states just what constitutes violations of the code. This, they expect, will eliminate the ignorance which is causing the bulk of these violations.

Few Willful Infractions

"All evidence coming into this office," said Mr. Butler, "confirm the statement of General Johnson that barely one-tenth of the infractions reported are willful and deliberate."

A special committee under the Massachusetts state board is being whipped into shape to deal with such cases. Shortly, all of the other committees, state and local, are expected to provide specific means of carrying the necessary educational information outside of their own offices, to the companies which would not voluntarily ask for it.

Within a few days, intensive campaigning is expected to begin in the vitally important field of financing the activities of employers under the NRA. Last evening in a radio broadcast, James Roosevelt, son of the President, threw down the gauntlet to local communities and said that theirs is the burden of mustering all available capital.

He told of a foreign-born citizen in a small town who had for years laboriously saved up pennies and nickels in a sock. In her town was one single company employing almost everyone, flat on its back because of its exhausting efforts to keep up wages when all around other companies were cutting them.

Capital Needed

After doing its utmost for the employees, it had no capital left for wage increases under the NRA, and the knowledge of this spread around the town. One day in walked this woman with her sock. "This is for you to help join," she said? This was her answer to the company's desperate need for capital.

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Things Present

President Roosevelt's happy ability to relax with hearty laughter in the midst of tension is discussed in the editorial "Wisdom and Smiles." Just below it is the Casual Day.

The beginning of a great educational venture is described in "Thus Began the Barry School," on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

Anyone with a fret saw handy can have a dachshund. See full directions on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, another report from Mr. Abbot on his European trip ("Watching the World Go By"), and more Ad-O Grams.

Organized Law Faces Crime In U.S. and Canada

Bar Associations in Both Countries Act Along Similar Lines

Kidnapers Warned

American Bar Frowns on Federalized Police—Holds Constitution Inviolate

Organized law in the United States and Canada along but slightly varying lines, is working to stamp out crime.

The Canadian Bar Association proposes life imprisonment with lashes for kidnapers.

The American Bar Association seeks purification of the legal profession, more power for judges, but is resistant to a plan for federalization of the police forces of the nation.

Incidentally, the proposal to federalize the police, purporting to originate with the Attorney-General himself, has aroused excited protest against the radical increase in the power of the Chief Executive.

These swollen prerogatives, it was said at the convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., hammer at the very foundations of Jeffersonian Democracy.

The American Bar Association evidently is for the upholding of the Constitution and government by the people.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 31—Debate over the expanding power of the Chief Executive under President Roosevelt's Administration overshadowed all other topics as the American Bar Association continued its fifty-sixth annual conference here today.

The customary calm of the gathering was ripped wide open yesterday by an address interpreted as an appeal to waive the Constitution, delivered by Mr. Pat Malloy, Assistant United States Attorney-General, in charge of the anti-kidnaping drive, who said he was speaking for Mr. Homer S. Cummings, his superior.

The speech precipitated instant protest from the conservative audience of lawyers, judges and constitutional students, and was followed today by further declarations of opposition, and attacks on alleged usurpation of powers by the Roosevelt Administration.

Senator Patrick A. McCarran (D.) of Nevada, denounced the "growing omnipotence" of the Executive. Criticism of the NRA was also contained in a report from the commerce committee of the association, under the chairmanship of Mr. Russ B. Butler, of Chicago, which declared that the new executive powers "constitute a departure from legislative precedent difficult to justify."

Added Spice to Meeting

Whatever else the Malloy speech yesterday accomplished, it galvanized into life a previously drab and routine session of the Bar Association. No more sensitive audience in the country to the prerogatives of the Constitution could be found than this collection of lawyers who have made its study their life work. Mr. Malloy appealed for a "federalized police system" which would ignore state boundaries, and went on, in so many words to declare that when the Constitution stood in the way of catching a criminal, the Constitution should be ignored.

Pungency was added to the matter by the fact that Mr. Cummings, the Attorney-General, is scheduled to address the association tonight, and is expected to bring matters to a climax by a defense of the Administration. Mr. James C. Briggs, Solicitor-General, is also to be in the audience.

Mr. Malloy's speech left the bar association, figuratively, seething. Every circumstance surrounding its delivery accentuated its effect. In the first place, the ground for dramatic contrast was prepared by earlier keynote addresses by Judge John J. Parker and by Mr. Clarence E. Martin, president of the association, imploring the audience to stand by the Constitution. Mr. Malloy asked to be heard, in the course of the perfunctory discussion of a report by the association's section on crime under Dean Justin Miller of Duke University.

Sensed Opposition

Customarily a fluent speaker, he appeared to sense the hostility of the audience, and spoke haltingly. In some quarters his address was looked upon as a trial balloon by the Administration, but in any event it fell flat. Following his talk there were cries from the audience, as Dean Miller approached the rostrum, to "answer him." Taking cognizance of these, Dean Miller declared the earlier address of Judge Parker was a sufficient answer. There was a burst of applause at this, which lasted two minutes, until silenced by the chair.

"I will merely say that, from my long experience as a student of criminal proceedings," added Mr. Miller, "when the official steps outside the law and the Constitution he provides the criminal with his greatest protection and defense."

The Bar Association completely ignored Mr. Malloy's appeal for a "federalized police system." However, his speech precipitated a situation which has brought to the front the whole question of the Roosevelt Administration's policies. The audience

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Fusionists Gain Funds to Carry On Anti-Tiger Fight

Progress Puts Opposition to Tammany in Best Election Trim

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Real progress is being made in financing the Fusion campaign, it was announced here today. This has been one of the major problems confronting the forces which are out to oust Tammany, and by solving it the leaders of the Wigwam opposition declared they were now more confident than ever that there would be a clean sweep of the Tiger clan from City Hall in the forthcoming election and that a municipal government pledged to city-wide reform would be installed on Jan. 1.

Fusion victory confidence is being further strengthened in returns from private polls taken in strategic parts of the city always overwhelmingly Democratic and which indicate that today the anti-Tammany ticket is a three-to-two preference over the mayoralty slate written by the Democratic bosses.

With all the signs indicating fair weather for the fusion drive, leaders of the anti-Tammany movement are guarding against overconfidence, however, and while bitter internecine pre-primary warfare continues to wage in the Democratic camp, are busy consolidating their ranks preparatory to massing next month against the Tammany intrenchments.

Seek Tiger's Exile

Democratic disharmony is having much to do with the growing evidence that funding sources will be available to fusion needs, it was the consensus in anti-Tammany quarters. Not the least of these evidences was had at two meetings of sponsors of the fusion drive, yesterday, both of which were attended by Mr. William M. Chadbourne, director of the fusion campaign. At these meetings conservatives and liberals joined in formulating the strategy to exile the Tiger from City Hall. One followed a luncheon given by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who lost the fusion mayoralty nominaton to Maj. Fiorello LaGuardia. The other was a meeting of the members of the Republican mayoralty committee, of which Mr. Charles H. Tuttle is chairman.

Meanwhile the Board of Elections has before it today more than 200 petitions objecting to designating petitions filed by Democratic and Republican candidates in the forthcoming primaries.

Break in Ranks

These show dozens of wedges in the Democratic front, driven by Braves against the organisation slate in a revolt where extent is unprecedented in the history of politics here. On the other hand the fusionist ticket faces no primary contest, the only break in these quarters appearing in the contest over the New York county Republican chairmanship.

Republican objections were filed by the adherents of Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, veteran G. O. P. leader in this county, and charge frauds in designating petitions by the forces which would overthrow the Koenig rule. They allege that many of the opposition candidates have affixed to their petitions the names of deceased persons and forged signatures of county residents who are in favor of the Koenig leadership.

These Were Supposed to Find the 'Lucky' Days

Peiping Observatory Now a Museum

The Work of Issuing the Daily Weather Bulletins Has Been Taken Over by the National Academy and the Observatory Becomes Solely a Show Place.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—The Peiping observatory is possibly the oldest in the world, having been built in 1280 by Kublai Khan. The original purpose of the observatory was to forecast eclipses and to draw up the calendar of "lucky and unlucky" days.

Almost all the instruments at the Peiping observatory, some of them dating from the thirteenth century, are in bronze. A celestial globe in bronze was presented by Louis XIV when the Jesuits took charge of the observatory from the Arabs in the eighteenth century.

After the Boxer trouble some of the instruments were removed to Germany by order of the Kaiser, but they were returned under the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

Age-Old Fear of Mankind Stays Rescue of Lone Deer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y., Aug. 31—Chief So-Lat-Dowahee of the Mohawks in full tribal regalia today called to his aid the ancient lore of his people in an attempt to rescue a bewildered deer from a narrow ledge in Watkins Glen State Park where it has been trapped since Saturday.

Below the shelf, whence the seven-point buck deer's mate had plunged to her end when a landslide had blocked the animals' oft-used exit, madly tumbling waters roar through the deep, shalelike canyon 180 feet below. Above, shaggy leaves from the book of geology write old chapters of earthy history in strata piled tier on tier. And then: the sky.

Across the gorge human hands have built a 15-foot bridge within the past few days, hoping the buck might pass over to the freedom of the woods; and near this bridge a gallery of curiosity seekers and well-meaning, but nevertheless inconsiderate sympathizers gather every day; keeping the man-scent strong in the glen; adding bewilderment and terror to the eyes of the trapped buck.

The Mohawk chieftain today donned his regalia with its blended colors so suggestive of forest aisles and was lowered to the ledge. He carried a rope with which he plans to lasso the deer, provided he can draw near enough without further alarming the animal.

But even an Indian, to whom the ways of the shy denizens of the wilds are an open book, was faced by a major problem in undertaking to overcome the deer's fear of man, and Chief So-Lat-Dowahee's efforts were made futile when a news cameraman, following him down the 50-foot drop to the ledge, frightened the imprisoned animal. Therefore both men were ordered from the ledge and the buck was left in peace, save for the watchers.

Thus another attempt to reconcile the trapped animal to man has failed, for the several days since the buck's plight was discovered all human efforts to free it have proved unavailing.

Not alone in its terror-stricken eyes does the animal stand as an indictment of man's treatment of the lesser animals, for the buck's distrust of all man-made devices to save it is like a boomerang of reproach to well-wishers.

Yesterday, for instance, when a camera man was lowered by a rope within shooting distance of the animal, so great was its terror that it rushed madly along the edge of the cliff in imminent danger of crashing, as its mate had done, to the rocks below. Then, after the movie man had been removed from the scene and anxious spectators watched from across the glen, it looked for a moment as though the buck was about to trust itself to the bridge constructed for its benefit. It thrust out a tentative hoof to the planking, sniffed the air, assayed to take another step—and then, seeing the gallery of humans breathlessly watching—it darted back to its meager shelter along the ledge.

It was hoped last night that the buck might follow to safety the trail of salt scattered over the bridge, but its experience of the day apparently had been too harrowing. It gave no attention to the bridge. Today park officials are having a covering of moss and hemlock branches placed over the planking of the bridge, in another attempt to induce the animal to cross.

Likewise some belated talk is afoot of keeping the crowds of human beings, whose scent aids to the animal's terror, away from the scene. Some few persons, indeed, have departed of their own accord, apparently sobered by the thought that the "superior" animal is a source of fright to the lesser.

Roosevelt Studies Oil and Auto Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

it possible to put about 240,000 oil workers now unemployed back in jobs. Members of the Oil Board named by the President are:

For the National Recovery Administration—Mr. James A. Moffett, of New York, who recently resigned as first vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Mr. Donald R. Richberg, National Recovery Administration labor counsel, and Mr. N. L. Benedum, Pittsburgh.

For the oil industry—Mr. Axtell J. Byles, New York, president of the American Petroleum Institute; Mr. Wirt Franklin, Oklahoma City, president Independent Petroleum Association of America; Mr. R. T. Cook, Bradford, Penna., president Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association; Mr. Howard Bennett, Tulsa, Okla., of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association; Mr. W. T. Holliday, Cleveland, Ohio, president Standard Oil Company of Ohio; Mr. E. B. Reeser, Tulsa, Okla. president Barnsdall Oil Corporation; Mr. K. R. Kingsburg, San Francisco, president Standard Oil Company of California; Mr. B. L. Majewski, Chicago, of the Illinois Petroleum Marketers' Association; Mr. Henry M. Dawes, Chicago, president Pure Oil Company; Mr. C. F. Roesar, Fort Worth, Texas, of the Texas Oil and Gas Conservation Association; Mr. Amos L. Beaty, Oklahoma, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, and Mr. C. E. Arnott, New York, president Socony-Vacuum Corporation.

Germany Denies Military Intent In Labor Camps

(Continued from Page 1)

ing splendid work in making for camaraderie and in restoring working efficiency to those who through unemployment have tended to lose, alike their confidence in themselves and their energy and skill at their own trades. At the same time also it is probably true that the restoration of such efficiency greatly increases the potential value as soldiers of those who have been through the training.

The German Government is making full use of the improved human material which the labor camps are turning out. It has laid down that for the future none may be appointed to any of the official services who has not had this education.

It is further laid down that none expelled from one camp may be admitted to any other camp. On the other hand any one who has had the training finds his way smoothed for him. Private employers so appreciate the system that many of them are following the Government system of giving a preference to labor camp men.

Help for Agriculturists

A worker, too, who wants to take up agriculture as a profession can obtain from the Government an advance based upon the length of the time he has spent in labor camp. This advance amounts to 1.50 marks for every day so passed. The total for one who has gone through a complete course amounts only to 420 marks. But arrangements are being made to provide small-holdings of land to support one family, each large enough under conditions which render this advance adequate to give a start as a competent cultivator.

The camps have had a precarious existence in the past. But under the encouragement now being given to them they look forward to big developments in the future. They have become so popular that foreigners as well as Germans are taking advantage of them.

At present there are, among others, 31 British and American students in them—mostly on special arrangements whereby they remain for six to eight weeks. Of these students 14 are from Oxford and Cambridge. They are in camps near Munich. Two American students are in a camp at Frankfort on Oder; 15 American students are in camps in the Rhineland.

The total number of all the labor camps in Germany today is 5000. Their population is in all 253,000. These are in addition to 30,000 women volunteers who are in separate camps of their own. The girls are employed on such duties as milking cows, raising poultry and other occupations able to help them especially on the land. In East Prussia 300 girls who are out of work have been found homes on farms where they are to help the wives of new settlers.

The labor camps are allowed only to undertake such work as is not of sufficiently remunerative character to admit of its being done by ordinary paid labor. This is in order not to compete with private enterprise. Employers in cases of real emergency—as for example to get in crops which would be spoilt if not harvested while the weather holds—may also turn to them. Such employers have to pay the full rate of wages obtaining in the neighborhood concerned. The Government takes two marks daily of such payments and the balance goes to the men employed.

The labor camps' flag has an interesting history of its own. It was designed four years ago when the camps were first started. In those days the camps were National Socialist organizations. They were forbidden, however, by the Social Democratic Government because they were objected to by the Trade Unions. They were converted therefore into a private company which, being unable to use the National Socialist emblem of the hooked cross, or swastika, adopted one of its own. This is the emblem still in use. It has a red ground with white center plaque bearing upon it in black a spade with a much magnified ear of rye on either side.

The labor camps are one of the most characteristic features of the National Socialist system in Germany. It is claimed that they have preceded the introduction of anything of the kind in Fascist Italy.

Hudson River Tunnel Gets Federal Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

Forty-second Streets. The tunnel will be 8000 feet in length, with two separated lanes of traffic.

The first application for a loan was made to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Plans at that time called for two tubes connecting Thirty-ninth Street in New York City with a point west of the Palisades, in New Jersey. Subsequently the plan was revised to provide for one tube at the present time so constructed that a second may be built in the future.

Huge Works Program To Expand $70,000,000 On Rivers and Harbors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—More than 44,000 men will be given work on public works projects for which allotments were made today.

A huge rivers and harbors program on which work can begin in the near future was announced by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. A total of $70,000,000 will be expended on 90 projects in all parts of the country. This is in addition to the public works board loan of $67,000,000 for the construction of a mid-town vehicular tunnel under the Hudson between New York and Weehawken, N. J.

The rivers and harbors allotment brought the total of funds to be expended on flood control, dredging, channel deepening, breakwater construction and similar work under the direction of the War Department to $130,853,198. In addition to today's allotment $44,000,000 had previously been assigned for flood control, $11,500,000 for the upper Mississippi waterway and $14,000,000 for the Missouri River channel.

Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, said the department has other projects ready to recommend to the Public Works Board, but that those chosen today were selected as the ones on which work could be undertaken the soonest.

Today's allotments brought the total amount alloted thus far out of the $3,300,000,000 public works fund up to $1,397,138.

The list contains 13 river projects, seven intracoastal waterways projects, six Great Lakes connecting channels projects, 19 seacoast harbor projects on the Atlantic coast, 12 seacoast harbor projects on the Gulf, 11 seacoast harbor projects on the Pacific coast, 17 harbor projects on the Great Lakes, three seacoast harbor projects in the Hawaiian Islands, and one in Puerto Rico.

The office of Chief of Engineers told the Public Works Administration that the $70,000,000 allotment will provide 40,000 man years of work. This means employment for 40,000 men for a year. Work authorized today included widening and straightening of the nine-foot channel in the Ohio River; dredging a 12-foot channel at the East Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.; completing the nine-foot waterway in the Jacksonville to Miami waterway; building of levees and outlet enlargements in the Caloosahatchee River and Lake Okeechobee drainage areas in Florida; dredging a 27-foot channel between Mackinac Island and Round Island, Mich.; widening and completing the 40-foot channel in Hudson River at New York; construction of bridges at and widening of Cape Cod Canal, Mass.; enlarging 40-foot anchorage, Boston Harbor; completion of Philadelphia Harbor; beginning the deepening of the Delaware River channel to 25 feet to Trenton; completion of the entrance channel at San Diego, Calif., and completion of the 35-foot channel in Columbia River to Portland.

Partnership Sought With Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

the American nation is back of a drive to put the United States on its feet; and the Administration at Washington has directly interested itself in inter-American trade affairs.

Trade to many Americans has meant exports. Imports have been a necessary misfortune. But hitherto the fact has been overlooked that every ship leaving the United States and bearing a cargo of goods southward was subtracting a definite and tangible slice of the nation's wealth; and that to restore the loss the same ship had to return to the States and unload an equal amount of southern produce. Without this cargo the northern manufacturer would have lacked those things needed for finished goods shipped southward, later.

America is beginning to understand that what goes out must be repaid by an equivalent return. Fortunately, as America realizes this it is not unmindful that the southern markets are not easy picking. Trade negotiations on the program for southern republics and the degree of enthusiasm which the American Government is entering into plans for the Pan-American Conference at Uruguay during December of this year prove this.

Meanwhile, the Department of State is anxious to push through several of the so-called easy reciprocal trade agreements before Congress convenes in January. These agreements concern Latin-American countries whose export commodities do not seriously interfere with American products. There is a general opinion here that the agreements will receive the ready approval of Congress.

The exploratory conversations which are to pave the way for reciprocal commercial treaties between Colombia and the United States are already under way. Similar conversations will be held with a Brazilian delegation. Sometime around Sept. 15, members of the Argentine delegation are expected in Washington. For the first time in the history of the two Americas a concerted effort is being made to bring about a practical inter-American trade unity.

Research Gives Fun To Living, Hartley Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31—Continued development of research work as a "way out of depression" was urged by Sir Harold Hartley, chairman of the fuel research board of Great Britain, while visiting the coal research laboratories of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"Despite the depression," he said, "we have tried in England to maintain our research staffs without any reductions. It seems platitudinous to most of us, but people are constantly forgetting that research may not only find a way out of depression, but contributes immensely to the fun of living in both depressed and prosperous times."

Mexican State Closes All Pulque Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

THE "pulquerias" of Mexico, which is to this country what the old corner saloon was to the United States, has been dealt its first definite blow.

The state government of Oaxaca has issued a decree ordering closing of all the "pulquerias" in the state, and an intensive campaign against all other forms of alcoholism. The "pulquerias" sell only "pulque," which is potent fermented juice of the maguey plant.

'Forgotten Child' of City Street Held Entitled to State Care

Child Welfare League Sets High Goal in Teaching That Delinquent Waifs, a Product of Distress, Need Corrective Touch of Home Life

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The forgotten child is the job of the Child Welfare League of America.

With eleven out of the 147 member organizations of the league obliged this past year to discontinue for varying periods to receive children at all, with 46 more having "discouraged applications," or "partially shut down," and with reports showing that numbers of children have become delinquent because they were not receiving the care they should have as dependents, the league is setting itself to the task of seeing to it that the proper care of children becomes a recognized public responsibility.

Through a nation-wide educational program the league is calling attention to the fact that a considerable number of states still lack any effective instrument for the protection of children when parents or the agencies created for this purpose fail to provide adequately for their needs.

Children Get Home Life

The league was founded in 1920 when the public consciousness was beginning to see that the child's place is in the home, his or her own home, rather than in an institution. In other words, that one mother was better than any number of matrons and teachers. And that a child did better in a small family than as one of a long line of patient, plodding little uniformed figures.

So the league decided in its early days that whenever possible and feasible the child should be left at home and not placed in an institution or foster home. To do this it was often necessary to rehabilitate an entire family. When, however, the child had no home or for some other reason it was deemed best for him to be away from his own family, the league agreed that foster care should be given him in a wisely selected family or institutional home.

At first the league included only children's aid societies throughout the United States and Canada, who had come together in an effort to raise standards for the care of children and to pool their experience. But gradually the organization has grown until it has in its membership institutions and state welfare departments, together with other agencies having indirect as well as direct responsibility for dependent or neglected children.

More Children Need Aid

Now the league is facing certain problems which have been increasing rather than lessening over a four-year period. Chicago, for example, reports a 48 per cent increase within two years in the number of its children in boarding homes. The foster home department of the children's service bureau, Pittsburgh, Penna., states that it provided temporary foster care for nearly four times as many children during six months of 1932 as were accepted in any one of the previous 15 years of the bureau's work.

Almost three-fourths of the foster children in the United States are still under the care of private social agencies. Allowing that a possible one-third of these are supported from public funds, it still leaves one-half of the total number of foster children in the care of private organizations. And these organizations operating always on low budgets and forced to cut drastically because of the general economic situation are striving to keep up their protestion for children already in their care and to extend their services to hundreds of children forced from their own homes under economic pressure.

Work Carried On

The league has been meeting calls for service from Masonic homes for children and a cottage mothers' institute this fall in St. Louis is one of the results. Ten state departments have been helped during the first six months of this year. A set of standards has been developed and published dealing with children's organizations providing foster family care, the monthly bulletin has been continued, and a series of special news letters sent out.

Among the local agencies which have been performing similar valiant feats under the present financial difficulties is Los Angeles, where early in 1932 it was determined that a larger percentage of children were coming to court from Belvedere than from any other area of the county. The cooperation committee of the Council of Social Agencies was called into consultation and decided to study the situation. It was found that no school playgrounds were lighted for evening recreation, and that in fact there were no facilities for free public evening recreation except at two small settlements. There was a shortage of parks and play centers, no swimming pool, and no adult leadership available for group activities.

With various committees the situation was changed. Character building groups increased from 24 to 58. The Y. M. C. A. obtained property for a boys' center. The Los Angeles Rotary Club provided funds for repair of equipment. The county recreation department assigned supervisors for recreation activities, religious groups opened centers, and the principal of a school organized a case committee to consider beginning behavior problems before attention from the court should become necessary.

Higher Standards Sought

Looking at the present problems, Dr. C. C. Carstens, executive director of the league, says that the child welfare field in America needs county units for administrative service and higher standards in existing institutions, as well as in agencies providing foster home care.

"In the children's institutions of some states tragic tendencies have come to light," says Dr. Carstens. "The cottage mothers or attendants have been the point of attack. They are usually untrained for the work, and yet occupy the most important posts in the daily lives of the children. It is the cottage mother, or the one corresponding to that position in the big institution, who shares in the children's joys and wipes away their tears.

"There are institutions which have had offers of service from persons who are willing to work for maintenance only. This state of affairs has led to serious reductions in salaries, which from the first have never been adequate to insure good service. In one of the most progressive states many cottage mothers are now earning only $30 a month and maintenance, as a result of underbidding.

"A higher grade of cottage mother is needed in institutions than is generally found. There are some institutions in which this is not true. The higher salary has attracted cottage mothers who have much to give the children. The trend to lower salaries now is a serious handicap in the effort to raise standards in many institutions."

The officers of the league are: president, Mr. J. Prentice Murphy of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Abington, Penna., Mr. Chenoy C. Jones, Boston, and Mrs. Samuel S. Drury of Concord, N. H.; treasurer, Mr. Paul T. Beisser, Baltimore; secretary, Mr. Kenneth L. Messenger, Hartford.

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Unit Retail Code For All Stores Is Goal Now Sought

NRA Seeks to Weld All Into One Acceptable to 1,000,000 Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Welding of all proposed retail codes of fair practices into one master code applicable to each one of the 1,000,000 or more stores throughout the United States was the objective of NRA officials today.

Following separate hearings on proposed codes for the dry goods and the drug trades, Mr. A. D. Whiteside, deputy administrator, submitted to representatives of these and other independent groups an administration sample of a uniform code in the hope they might find it voluntarily acceptable.

While NRA headquarters here in Washington was concentrating on this problem coupled with efforts to hasten completion of the bituminous coal code, reports coming in from "the firing line" of the blue-eagle drive produced the greatest enthusiasm among officials of the recovery administration, who said they had scarcely dared hope for results as promising as was indicated.

Not only did the "field" reports show particular success in carrying out the first objective of the "drive" which is to sign up consumers to pledges binding them to buy only under the Blue Eagle, but in addition more than 48,000 employers who had not signed reemployment agreements previous to the opening of the consumer drive are now flying the recovery emblem.

Buying Drive Next

Reports from official sources indicated that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has definitely decided to follow up the present consumer drive with a second national campaign to induce immediate and large-scale buying. Sept. 15 has been tentatively set as the opening date. The 1,500,000 volunteer workers now canvassing the country will be kept in the field and used again for the second drive.

The danger inherent in a period of rising prices that they will go up too fast for purchasing power lies behind the decision to embark on a national buying campaign. Unless there can be immediate and large-scale buying it is feared that employers will be unable to raise wages, purchasing power will lag and the whole complex and delicate structure fail.

Despite the considerable turmoil aroused over Mr. Henry Ford's failure to date to come in under the automobile code the NRA officials themselves are not so concerned over the situation as some headlines might indicate. Either Mr. Ford comes in under the code by Sept. 5, which many here fully expect him to do, or he must face public hostility against all those who fail to qualify for the blue-eagle emblems.

Coal Code Up in the Air

The actual state of progress of the coal code was unknown today. Work on the code itself, it was reported, was being held up by the preliminaries of contract agreements between the United Mine Workers and the formerly nonunion operators. As soon as this is completed it is believed the code will follow within a matter of hours, since most code provisions will be settled in the contracts.

Mr. Whiteside declined to make public details of his recommended master code for retailers, but pointed to some of the major problems involved in the task of bringing the many widely divergent retailing methods under one common roof.

One problem is to provide sufficient elasticity under maximum hours to accommodate druggists who claim their peculiar business conditions demand between a 48-and 58-hour week. Similarly a price control agreement will have to be very skillfully worded indeed to satisfy both the 14 New York department stores which seek to outlaw price-cutting and R. H. Macy & Co., whose representatives here are waging a determined fight against inclusion of any such ban in the code. As a matter of fact it is expected that the NRA will find itself forced to settle once and for all this dispute which has rankled for years in the New York retail trade.

Mead Johnson & Co.

Mead Johnson & Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net of $441,351 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to $2.31 a share on 165,000 no-par common shares, compared with $539,386 or $2.91 a share on common in first half of 1932.

Organized Law Faces Crime In U. S. and Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

heard the growing power of the Executive assailed by a fellow-Democrat, Senator McCarran.

"The emergency bills passed by the special session," Senator McCarran declared, "constitute an avalanche that sweeps away the structure fought for and reared by the great Jefferson and his adherents.

"New powers, never dreamed of by the framers of the organic law, never ventured even in the imagination of Hamilton, never claimed by the arrogant Jackson, never espoused by even the studious Wilson, are now the prerogatives of the Democratic Executive. In these investitures of power the rights of the sovereign state have been minimized, if not entirely lost."

Senator McCarran said he could not believe the Government which was founded upon organic law, "must needs turn from its course on each occasion when the word 'emergency' is in the air." He declared he had no doubt that the people would exercise their power before the "expansion of the arbitrary powers in the Executive brings us to a fall," and added:

"What we may fear is the revolutionary turn which a liberty-loving people may take when they realize that their rights and liberty have been shorn from them. The road back may be more destructive than the road forward."

Sees Scant Justification

In more restrained language the association's standing committee on commerce discussed the new executive powers, and NRA in particular. The legislation can be justified, if at all, it declared, on the ground of an emergency measure.

"Such a law, even as a temporary enactment," the report said, "puts our form of government to a most severe test."

Debate over the President's powers pushed to the side-lines in interest, the ramified work going on here among the association's many committees and sections. The association yesterday, by a divided vote, condemned the pending child labor constitutional amendment as a federal usurpation of state authority.

It accepted reports from a dozen or more committees, and listened to an address last night by Mr. Leonidas Pitamic, Yugoslavian minister, on "The Problem of Interpretation."

But with the question of the New Deal to the forefront, and efforts to combat lawlessness closely following, major interest centered here on these topics and the forthcoming address tonight of Mr. Cummings.

Kidnapers Are Warned By Bar Association Of Canada, of Life Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 31—A warning to United States kidnapers, and any others who might be inclined to emulate them, loomed behind a proposed amendment to the criminal code providing a "penalty of life imprisonment with lashes," submitted at the opening session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association yesterday.

Mr. Arthur G. Slaght, of Toronto, chairman of the committee on administration of justice, explained to the press that the committee was anxious to make it plain to United States criminals that it would be very unhealthy if they attempted similar crimes on this side of the line.

While it was the consensus of the committee that the present administration of criminal justice is archaic and should be widely amended, several speakers voiced objection to increased severity in punishment. Mr. W. F. Nickle, former attorney-general of Ontario, said:

"It would be most unfortunate if it should go out from the meeting of the Bar Association that we should have so far slipped back to barbaric ages as to believe that torture should be added to the torture of life imprisonment. We should ever keep in view the fact that the great majority of those in prison are eventually to be returned to liberty, and that torturing them causes them to be more anti-social than they were before."

He did not believe in punishment that lacks a certain amount of reformation of the criminal. Mr. Edmund Jones, police magistrate of Toronto, also thought it revolting to add whipping to life imprisonment.

It was pointed out that the criminal code now provides 25 years' imprisonment for kidnaping and that Canada has never been subjected to the orgy of kidnaping that prevails in the United States.

The clause dealing with kidnaping was finally struck out, and the draft report was referred back to the association recommending that the criminal code be reviewed and amended by the Federal Government.

In addition to about 500 members of the bar and judiciary of the provinces of Canada attending the meeting, the United States is represented by Dean J. Grafton Rogers of the Colorado Law School; Great Britain by Sir Adair Roche, judge of the King's bench division, and France by Maitre Erneste Vallier of the Paris bar.

Sees League to Triumph

Confidence in the future success of the League of Nations, touched with sadness over the Sino-Japanese conflict, pervaded Sir Robert Borden's address before the association today.

"While Japan has flouted and defied the League," he said, "I am not here to criticize, much less condemn the course which so great a nation as Japan has resolved for herself."

However, its friends could not but regret "that its course was not more in consonance with its adherence to the Covenant, the nine-power treaty and the Pact of Paris and with the public opinion of the world."

China, he was convinced, will eventually find itself united and strong among the foremost nations. Sir Robert declared he was still an earnest and sincere believer in the service of the League to humanity. "The League's ideals, purpose and endeavor remain unchanged," he said. "If there was failure, it was in the human elements that constitute its structure. The nations are still in the kindergarten of peace. Their hardest lesson, mutual trust and confidence, will be learned slowly and painfully. Without it there can be no real disarmament, and it may require another bitter experience.

"Moral disarmament must indeed precede formal and effective disarmament which presently is banned by the specter of insecurity lurking within the shadows of fear and suspicion."

Dr. Paul Van Dyke

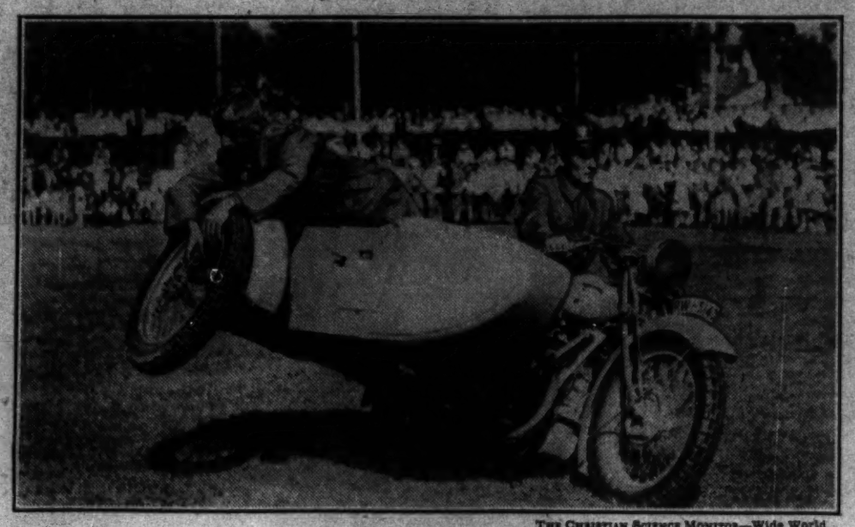
WASHINGTON, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—Dr. Paul Van Dyke, historian and educator, who passed on at his summer home here last night, was known as a minister, educator and art critic. He was the only surviving brother of the late Dr. Henry Van Dyke, minister, author, educator, and United States Minister to The Netherlands and Luxembourg from 1913 to 1917. Dr. Paul Van Dyke received his Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees from Princeton University and was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1884. He also attended the University of Berlin and received degrees from Williams College and Marquette.

He was ordained into the Presbyterian ministry in 1887 and subsequently served as pastor of the North Church, Geneva, N. Y.; as instructor in history at the Princeton Seminary; pastor of the Edwards Congregational Church in Northampton, Mass.; and as professor of modern European history at Princeton. He was the author of "The Age of the Renaissance" and "Renaissance Portraits," and other art works.

Riot at Silk Mills

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—One man was killed and at least a dozen persons were injured today as rioting silk hosiery strikers and sympathizers clashed with police at the Cambria Hosiery Mills. The strike has been in progress longer than the majority in the present situation, the question of union recognition being the principle obstacle to a settlement. A short time before the shooting, seven automobile loads of workers attempted to enter the plant through a side gate, but were met by a barrage of stones and other missles.

No Jack Needed Here



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Both Men Look Competent

The Trick Is to Change Tires While Whizzing Along at Top Speed—Perhaps 80 or 90 Miles an Hour.

Thrills aplenty were given to the populace during the recent athletic games and military maneuvers of the German Army at Kassel, Germany. Napoleon III was confined in this city after his surrender at Sedan; and it may be that if his troops had had a few thousand motorcycles of the type shown in the picture the story of the battle of Sedan would read differently. The task of changing tires "on the go" is only one of the easy stunts required of the German soldier of today.

Boy Scouts Marooned on Lofty Ledge Lifted to Safety With 225-Foot Rope

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Robert Glenn, Tyler Grey and William La Due, Plattsburg Boy Scouts, who were marooned two days on a precarious ledge 400 feet up on a perpendicular cliff of Wallace Mountain, were back at home today after a thrilling rescue late yesterday.

The youths, trapped on the ledge Tuesday when a piece of rock broke off behind them, were lifted to safety one at a time on the end of a 225-foot rope.

They were none the worse for their experience except that they were nearly exhausted from lack of sleep and food. A few hours after their rescue they were able to hike back over the six miles of wild Adirondack mountain trail to the Adirondack Lodge.

They were hauled up to a ledge directly above the one on which they were trapped. From the higher position there was a difficult but not impossible trail down which the youths climbed with the aid of their rescuers.

Five men, braced against large boulders, drew the Scouts up slowly as the latter helped by pushing against the rocky wall with their feet. Their experience in Scout craft helped them to loop the rope securely about their bodies.

All three were off the ledge within an hour after the rope was dropped to the rescue party from a plane. Each boy was in the air about 10 minutes.

Scores of volunteers had wound up the mountain trail to the formidable cliff which had never before been climbed to so great a height. State police, United States coast guard, state forest rangers and veteran mountain climbers from all over the Adirondack region were on hand with airplanes, breeches buoys and other rescue apparatus.

The five men who hauled the youths to safety were George Reynolds of Lake Placid, former Colgate halfback; Paul Speer, a Harvard student; Robert Downs, an experienced climber from Saranac Lake, and troopers Robert Ward and Robert Lipton.

Surprise by Ford On Code Persists In NRA Rumors

Motor Pioneer Maintains Silence While Nation Awaits His Word

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 31—Henry Ford, toward whom the eyes and ears of the nation are turned because of the intense interest developed over the inability thus far of the NRA to learn whether he intends to sign the automobile code or not, is expected to be back in his office next Tuesday.

Until he returns and has had time to confer with his advisers, it was stated in his Dearborn offices yesterday, it is not likely that any reply will be made to questions from Washington. President Roosevelt yesterday requested Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, to learn at once all the facts concerning the Ford silence, according to press dispatches.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford, who left their estate nearly two weeks ago for a vacation in the north, have been out of touch with national happenings most of the time, it was reported. To be sure of seclusion, they were said to have journeyed on a Great Lakes freighter. Yesterday he was located at the exclusive Huron Mountain Club, near Marquette, on Lake Superior, after an inspection trip to his iron mines in the upper peninsula.

Mr. Ford declined to make a statement when advised by long distance telephone that General Johnson had told newspapermen, "The American public would crack down on him if he didn't sign up for the Blue Eagle."

If at any time during the last several weeks there has been any anxiety at the Ford laboratories over the guesses the world was making as to what Mr. Ford would do in the final showdown it has not been betrayed by either Mr. Ford or any of his advisers.

Since Henry Ford rarely does anything in the conventional way, and often does the unexpected, there is much speculation as to how he will handle the situation when he returns Tuesday, the day on which the gigantic Roosevelt program goes into effect.

Some think that Mr. Ford has worked out a surprise code of his own. Others feel certain that he will go along harmoniously with NRA, in fact word emanating from semi-official sources in the last few days has indicated that Mr. Ford intends to fully support the program.

Even when General Johnson was in Detroit at the time he obtained the wage agreement from other automobile manufacturers, he remarked that he expected Mr. Ford to come in "because the Dearborn industrialist had never failed to cooperate in any national emergency."

Controlled Planting

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31 — Controlled planting for at least two more years and adoption of "some sort of domestic allotment plan" will be the mainstays in the governmental cotton program for 1934, Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said.

Millie Wong Sought Blue Eagle—Got 10

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 31

TEN-YEAR-OLD Millie Wong, American of Chinese parentage, asked the NRA for one Blue Eagle and got 10—one each for her father and mother and her seven brothers and sisters.

Millie lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. She wants to show her father "is a good citizen," so she wrote Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator:

"May I please have the Blue Eagle. I want to show that my father is a good citizen. We are good Chinese people. We are 10 in the family. I will give you the names. Father Hing, Mother Lemshe, Millie, Dorsie, Jennie, Lorraine, Emily; brothers, Shun Chong Wong, Shun S. Wong, Shun Can Wong. Please may I have the Blue Eagle."

Machado Ordered To 'Report for Duty' Or Become 'Deserter'

HAVANA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Former President Machado and six other retired Cuban army officers were under orders today to return from exile or their hiding places for active duty or be liable to prosecution as deserters.

The commands were taken as presaging military reorganization and were announced by Señor Horacio Ferrer, new Secretary of War, simultaneously with a decree recalling four retired colonels who will form a supreme tribunal to try cases involving charges of misconduct under the deposed Machado régime.

Provisional President de Cespedes, meanwhile, announced his willingness to "do as the people wish" in the matter of effecting immediate constitutional reforms, which include calling elections for delegates to a proposed constitutional assembly.

The Cabinet members interpreted the President's reference to the constitutional reforms as meaning that he will yield to the demands of all the factions supporting the Administration and call for the election of delegates to a proposed constitutional assembly in the near future.

Previously it was learned authoritatively that elections to choose delegates to the assembly probably will be held next Jan. 24 coincident with the general elections in which all elective offices will be at stake.

$5 ENNA $6
JETTICK
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
SIZES 1 TO 12, AAAAAA TO EEE
"You'll Stride with Pride in Enna Jetticks"
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc.
AUBURN, N. Y.

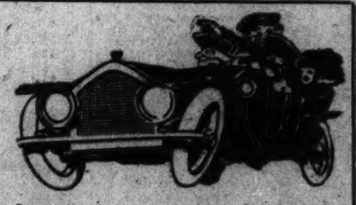
A delicious surprise—
a mayonnaise
WITH FLAVOR

READY-MADE mayonnaise can be just as rich and tasty as home-made. Ivanhoe proves it. We use *extra egg-yolks* and blend-in the flavor, that's why. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, New York.

flavor blended

IVANHOE
MAYONNAISE

This Hotel has always advertised in the Monitor



The Inn of Hospitality—Just around the corner from all points of interest. Two automobile entrances on East 27th and East 28th Streets between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Here you can park your auto without the usual traffic annoyances. Here you can enjoy a good night's rest for that sightseeing trip on the morrow.

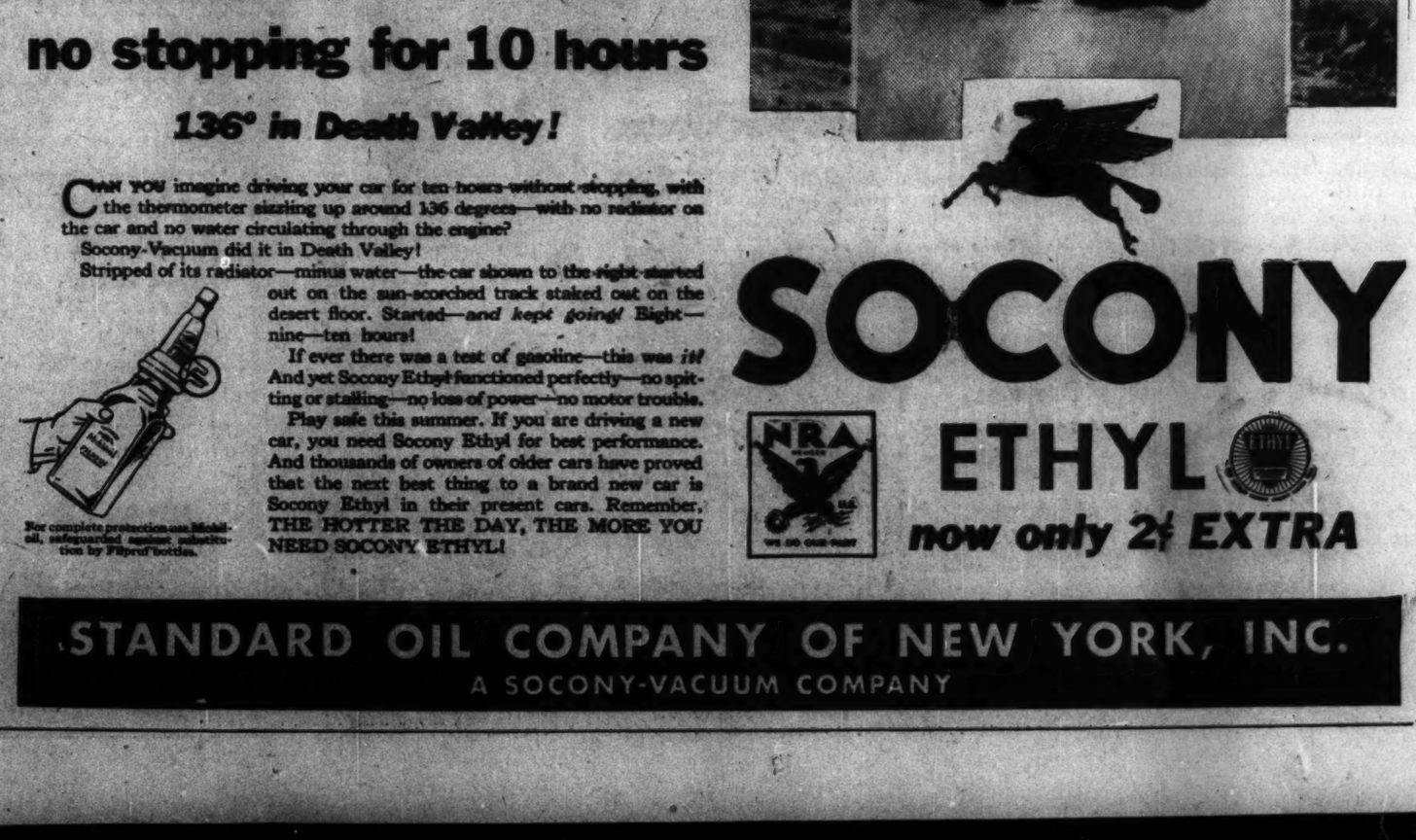
A Large, Quiet, Comfortable Room With Bath

For One $2.50 For Two $3.50 A room for three with three single beds and bath for..... $4.50

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Largest Hotel Lounge in New York—Five Dining Rooms—Educators' Room—Coffee Shop—Sun Roof—Library—Radio Rooms—Kiddies' Play Room—a Matron always in attendance for the comfort and convenience of women traveling alone.

PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
14 East 28th St., near 5th Ave., NEW YORK
ALBURN M. GUTTERSON, Managing Director



NO radiator...NO water...
no stopping for 10 hours
136° in Death Valley!

CAN YOU imagine driving your car for ten hours without stopping, with the thermometer sizzling up around 136 degrees—with no radiator on the car and no water circulating through the engine?

Socony-Vacuum did it in Death Valley!

Stripped of its radiator—minus water—the car shown to the right started out on the sun-scorched track staked out on the desert floor. Started—*and kept going!* Eight—nine—ten hours!

For complete protection use Mobiloil, safeguarded against substitution by Filprufbottles.

If ever there was a test of gasoline—this was *it!* And yet Socony Ethyl functioned perfectly—no spitting or stalling—no loss of power—no motor trouble.

Play safe this summer. If you are driving a new car, you need Socony Ethyl for best performance. And thousands of owners of older cars have proved that the next best thing to a brand new car is Socony Ethyl in their present cars. Remember, THE HOTTER THE DAY, THE MORE YOU NEED SOCONY ETHYL!

SOCONY
ETHYL
now only 2¢ EXTRA

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

Western Yacht, Three Star Two Captures Title

Movie Star 2d Wins Again But Is Disqualified by Committee

International Star Class Yacht Racing Standard

Yacht and Place	Points
Three Star Two, San Francisco	67
Mist, Bay Shore	63
Chip, Honolulu	57
Andiamo 2d, Southport	56
Ace, Port Washington	53
Moira, Newport Harbor, Calif.	51
Movie Star 2d, Long Beach	48
Phar Lap, Santa Barbara	41
Vega 2d, Manila	39
Neried 2d, Galveston	38
Ripple, Exeter	38
Gull, Shelter Island	38
Sparkler 2d, New Orleans	33
Seaward, San Diego	23
Cene, Seattle	17
La Tortue, France	14

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP)—Glenn Waterhouse of San Francisco saved the international star class yacht championship for the West yesterday, piling up 67 points for the series by winning the fifth and final race with Three Star Two on a choppy sea.

It was Three Star Two's first victory of the series and it was made possible only because Eddie Fink, defending champion in Movie Star 2d, fouled the windward marker on the third round of the 10½ miles windward-leeward course.

Representing the Long Beach star fleet, Fink led Waterhouse across the finish line by three seconds after a sensational race which saw three of the challengers unable to finish because of damage suffered in a heavy blow. Fink was automatically disqualified.

Official second place in the final race went to Chip of Honolulu, brilliantly sailed by Herbert Dowsett Jr., with Mist of Bay Shore, New York, skippered by Edwin Thorne 2d, third.

By finishing third yesterday, Mist picked up second place in the series with 63 points and the Chip, representing Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, wound up third with 57. Automatic disqualification of the Movie Star 2d apparently put at rest all arguments over his previous disqualification on committee charges of fouling the Gull in the second race of the series, since any official action taken would not give him the title.

The fact remained, however, that Fink was the most consistent sailor of the lot, what with three official victories, one unofficial and the unofficial finishing of the second race in sixth place.

Waterhouse gave Fink a real tussle yesterday. He took the lead from the defender on the last of the three beats to windward and then lost it by seconds on the run home before the wind after the mainsail of Movie Star 2d scraped the marker. The winner's time was 2h. 52m. 41s.

Boat and Skipper	Time
Three Star Two, Glen Waterhouse, San Francisco	2 52 41
Chip, H. M. Dowsett Jr	2 53 46
Mist, Edwin Thorne 2d	2 54 46
Andiamo 2d, John Ames Jr.	2 55 37
Ace, Adrien Iselin 2d	2 55 47
Phar Lap, Neils Martin	2 57 36
Vega 2d, James Rockwell	2 57 41
Gull, Paul Shields	2 57 57
Moira, H. F. Beardsley	3 03 21
Seaward, Charles Kelly	3 06 10
Ripple, Patsy Raskob	3 07 41
Cene, Charles Reiss	3 21 04
Neried 2d, Rufus Smith	Disqualified
Sparkler, J. B. Cleary	(D.N.F.)
La Tortue, Mrs. Bailey-Balken	(D.N.F.)
Movie Star 2d, Eddie Fink	Disqualified

Australians Win at Rugby

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Canadian Press)—The Kangaroos, touring Australian Rugby football team, won their first league engagement in the Northern Rugby League yesterday by defeating Leigh, 16 to 7. Castleford defeated Batley, 21 to 9.

U. S. Doubles Tennis Champions

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

George M. Lott Jr. (inset) and Lester R. Stoefen

Vineyard Haven Is Favored Crew For Sears Bowl Honor

Sears Bowl National Junior Yacht Championship Point Standing

Yacht	Points
Vineyard Haven	37½
Duxbury	35
Westerly	31½
Larchmont	25¼
Bay Shore	25¼
Madison Beach	22
Vermillion	21¼
Pleon	20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 31—The finals in the thirteenth junior yacht championship were reached today with two races to decide the winner of the Herbert M. Sears bowl, and a Vineyard Haven yacht club crew, 2¼ points ahead of a trio from the Duxbury Yacht Club, and 6¼ better than the boys from Westerly, R. I.

Bay Shore (L. I.), and Larchmont (N. Y.), had a glimmering chance for the championship, but the other three, Madison Beach, Vermillion and Pleon were completely out of the running when the race committee ordered the crews into their boats early in the forenoon for the seventh contest of the series, with the eighth and last to be followed immediately.

The fifth and sixth races were sailed on Wednesday, the former a lacking of any kind of competition until just before the finish, while the latter was a good test of yachting skill. The morning race was planned to be a leeward and windward affair, but the breeze faded as the yachts drifted round the outer mark and did not come in from the opposite direction until half an hour later. It struck the stern boats first and was bringing them up with a rush, when it stretched out and fanned the leaders also, so that the entire fleet crossed the line inside of 1m. 35s. Vineyard Haven won the honors and gained a long lead over both Westerly and Duxbury on points.

In the sixth event, and second of the day, the yachts sailed over a five-mile triangular course in a moderate breeze, and Madison Beach from a poor start by taking a long board off shore led the fleet at the windward mark and all the way to the second buoy. In the run to the finish Duxbury passed out ahead and just before the line was reached, Larchmont nosed into the lead and won by three seconds. As Vineyard Haven trailed throughout the race, Duxbury drew up close at the close of the day.

Iowa Swimmer Takes Canadian Prize Money

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 31 (AP)—Marvin Nelson, powerful distance champion from Port Dodge, Iowa, yesterday won the Canadian national exhibition's annual 15-mile men's swimming Marathon and became the first man ever to win the event twice.

Adding further to his accomplishment, Nelson plowed through the warm waters of Lake Ontario from start to finish in 7h. 37 2-3s., stripping 19m. from the mark of 7h. 19m. 52s. set by George Blagden, Memphis lawyer, winning the event last year. First place brought Nelson the top prize of $5000.

Blagden, defending his championship, quit after 12 miles yesterday, and Bill Goll of New York, came on to take second place and $1500 in prize money far behind Nelson. Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, won $700 in third place and his brother, Stanley, added $200 more to the family winnings for the day by finishing fifth.

Harry Clancy of Cincinnati took fourth place and $500. Eli Radakovich of Duquesne, Penna., won the last cash prize of $100 with sixth place.

None of the contending money winners was able to threaten Nelson, winner of the event in 1930 and fourth last year, through the final five miles as he steadily increased his advantage. The westerner coasted along in third place at the end of the first two miles, dropped back to fifth through the next two, and then started to move up into a lead that was never challenged in the final miles.

In addition to Blagden, George Young, Toronto boy who once conquered the Catalina Channel; Gianni Gambi of Italy, Jack May of Honolulu, Isadore Spondor, Canadian star, and Clarence Ross of Chicago, all were forced out of the field of 100 that started the swim.

Last Full Series For County Cricket Starts

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Canadian Press).—Closing scores in first-class county cricket games, the last full series of which got under way yesterday, follow:

Middlesex, 332 (Hendren 101, Freeman eight for 94); Kent, 189 for three (Ames 73 not out, Todd 58 not out), at Lord's.

Leicester, 146 (Armstrong 79); Surrey, 139 for three, at the Oval.

Derby, 215 (Worthington 54, Richardson 65 not out, Sibbles five for 62); Lancashire, 87 for five, at Blackpool.

Hampshire, 384 for seven (Moore 150 not out), against Essex, at Bournemouth.

Nottingham, 347 for nine (Voce 53, Gunn 58), against Somerset, at Taunton.

York, 223 (Wood 74; Worcester, 105 for two), at Worcester.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	90	61	.596
Los Angeles	89	61	.593
Portland	87	61	.588
Sacramento	83	68	.550
Oakland	70	81	.464
Missions	63	89	.417
San Francisco	62	88	.413
Seattle	56	92	.378

Results Aug. 30

Missions 7, Oakland 2.
Portland 1, Los Angeles 0.
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco at Seattle, postponed.

Earnshaw Through for 1933

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Big George Earnshaw and the Philadelphia Athletics have come to the parting of the ways—at least so far as the 1933 campaign is concerned. Pitching hero of the 1930 world series and one-time ace rightHander of the A's staff, Earnshaw disclosed yesterday that Manager Connie Mack had released him for the remainder of this season. The action climaxed the rift between Earnshaw and the veteran manager which had its inception last winter when news dispatches reported that the pitcher picked the New York Yankees to repeat in the American League race this season "in a walk."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	82	43	.656
New York	73	50	.593
Cleveland	67	53	.558
Philadelphia	61	63	.492
Detroit	63	66	.488
Chicago	60	67	.472
Boston	54	72	.429
St. Louis	47	83	.361

Results Aug. 30

No games scheduled.

Lott-Stoefen Win National Doubles Title

Defeat Shields and Parker in Four Sets Under a Cloudless Sky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 31—Under the first cloudless sky since the fift,-second annual tournament started a week and a half ago, George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, of Los Angeles, captured the United States men's lawn tennis doubles championship on the Longwood Cricket Club's Sheafe Memorial Court here yesterday afternoon. They defeated Francis X. Shields of New York, and Frank A. Parker, of Milwaukee, in four sets 11—13, 9—7, 9—7, 6—3.

Yesterday's victory was Lott's fourth in national doubles. With John F. Hennessey he won the title in 1928 and with John Hope-Doeg as partner he took the 1929 and 1930 crowns.

William T. Tilden 2d. is the only other player winning the national doubles with three different partners. In 1921 and 1927 Tilden paired with Vincent Richards to win the title. The following year Tilden teamed up with Brian I. C. Norton of South Africa and won the final. Tilden's last national doubles championship was captured in 1927 with Francis T. Hunter.

The Lott and Stoefen victory in the three-hour final was all the more remarkable since the players were recently teamed up by the United States Lawn Tennis Association in an effort to find and develop a doubles team for Davis Cup play.

Stoefen could not get his overhead game to work consistently, while his partner, Lott, carried on the brunt of the work for his side, but the Californian kept his head even though his mistakes bothered. Shields appeared at the top of his game, scoring eight service aces while Parker's service held with three exceptions.

In the first set Parker won on his service, while Shields was broken through twice. After winning three of the first four games, Shields and Parker dropped the fifth, sixth and seventh games at love, Shields's first broken service coming in the sixth. The Shields-Parker team led at 7—all and 40—15 on Lott's service and 9—8 and 30—0 on Shields's service, but Parker's overhead errors proved costly. In the eighteenth game Shields had 30—0 on service when he was found guilty of a footfault, which seemed to upset his game.

Lott's experience and ability to work the ball in for openings in spite of his partner's disturbing play really carried the day for the new championship team. The point score:

First Set

Lott-Stoefen	2 1 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 2 4 2	
	4 1 5 1 3 4 4 2 4 1 0 3	8—11
Shields-Parker	4 4 2 4 0 0 0 4 0 4 3 4	
	1 4 3 4 4 2 1 4 0 4 4 5	6—13

Second Set

Lott-Stoefen	4 1 5 4 4 1 4 1 5 2 4 5 4 1 4 7	5—9
Shields-Parker	1 4 3 3 1 4 1 4 3 4 2 7 3 4 0 5	5—7

Third Set

Lott-Stoefen	4 3 4 2 3 1 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 2 5 4	6—9
Shields-Parker	1 5 1 4 4 4 2 1 0 5 1 4 4 4 3 1	4—7

Fourth Set

Lott-Stoefen	4 2 4 4 3 1 3 3 4	6—6
Shields-Parker	0 4 0 1 1 4 4 4 3	3—3

The stroke analysis shows Stoefen earned the greatest number of points, 52, including two service aces. Stoefen also made the greatest number of errors, 82. Lott earned 24 points, including three service aces, and erred 46 times in the 65-game match. On the other side of the net Shields scored 44 earned points to Parker's 22. Shields scored eight service aces. The errors for the team were: Shields 78, Parker 66. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Men's Doubles Championship—Final Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, 11—13, 9—7, 9—7, 6—3.

New Contract for McKechnie

Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves, has announced the signing of his manager, Bill McKechnie, to a five-year contract. The announcement was made Wednesday evening at a "Braves Night" held in the studios of Radio Station WEE, in the Hotel Bradford, Boston. A number of city officials, including Mayor James M. Curley, and several of the Braves' players, spoke to the radio audience, all expressing their assurance that the Braves were going to beat out the Giants in the National League baseball race. The "hits" of the broadcast were talks by Hank Gowdy and Rabbit Maranville, two of the stars on the Braves' championship team of 1914, who are members of the present club.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	57	.590
Rochester	83	67	.553
Baltimore	81	71	.533
Toronto	77	77	.500
Buffalo	74	78	.487
Montreal	72	76	.473
Albany	71	81	.467
Jersey City	56	95	.371

Results Aug. 30

Baltimore 6, Jersey City 2.
Jersey City 7, Baltimore 2.
Newark 5, Albany 3.
Newark 9, Albany 8 (7 innings).
Toronto 4, Montreal 1.
Rochester 8, Buffalo 7.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	82	47	.636
Minneapolis	81	53	.613
Indianapolis	74	60	.552
St. Paul	70	71	.496
Toledo	67	74	.475
Louisville	64	78	.451
Milwaukee	61	82	.427
Kansas City	55	85	.393

Results Aug. 30

Indianapolis 4, Toledo 1.
Toledo 10, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 6, Louisville 5.
Columbus 4, Louisville 3.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.
Only games scheduled.

Hit County Bowling

HOVE, Eng., Aug. 31 (Canadian Press)—Against the crack bowling of one of the finest county teams, the touring West Indies cricketers piled up 466 runs for nine wickets by the close of play yesterday in their match with Sussex. The first two West Indies wickets collapsed, but George Headley, who will play in England for the next two seasons, tallied 78. Then E. L. Wood started a great innings that mounted to 141 runs. At the close of play he was still at bat. Griffith, also 266 out, contributed 67 runs.

Sam Driver Swims Distance

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—A 10-mile swim through the waters of Long Island Sound, from Stratford to New Haven, was completed in 12h. 0m. yesterday by Sam Driver, veteran long-distance swimmer of Bridgeport. Driver started the test from the Stratford shore, near Stratford Light, at 6:17 a. m., eastern standard time. He came in at Lighthouse Point, on the east shore of New Haven Harbor, at 6:28 p. m.

Braves Win Series Final From Reds As Giants Beat Cards

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	47	.621
[illegible]	68	56	.548
[illegible]	67	58	.536
[illegible]	66	58	.532
[illegible]	66	59	.528
[illegible]	63	62	.504
[illegible]	58	70	.453
[illegible]	58	70	.453
[illegible]	56	76	.424
[illegible]	48	78	.381

Results Aug. 30

[illegible] 4, Chicago 3.
[illegible] 6, St. Louis 4.
[illegible] 7, Cincinnati 1.
[illegible] 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Rabbit Maranville, Wally Berger and Hunk Henry [illegible] the Boston Braves [illegible] their series with the Cincinnati Reds yesterday at Braves Field, 3 to 2. The triumph enabled the Tribe to keep pace with the leading New York Giants in the National League baseball race, just six games out of first place. Maranville and Berger provided the punch, while Betts held the Reds to five hits, four of them singles. Berger drove in Jordan with the first Boston run in the opening inning with a single through the box. In the third his long fly to center field drove in Urbanski with the second run. The winning run came in the ninth when Whitney singled, was sacrificed to second and scored on Maranville's single to right.

Some timely batting by Frank "Lefty" O'Doul was mainly responsible for New York's 5-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The veteran outfielder hit a home run in the fourth inning with Mel Ott on base to tie the score, and his single with the bases full in the ninth drove Joe Moore across with the winning run. Hal Schumacher and Dizzy Dean each went the route for their team. Schumacher was in trouble in the first and second innings because of wildness, the Cardinals scoring all of their runs during that time. Manager Bill Terry also hit a homer for the Giants in the fourth.

The Pittsburgh Pirates made it four straight over Philadelphia yesterday by taking the series final, 5 to 1. Ralph Birkhofer, a young pitcher, limited the long-hitting Phillies to four safeties and shut them out until the ninth. A triple by Chuck Klein and Gus Suhr's error gave the losers their only run. The Pirates collected 13 hits off three Philadelphia boxmen, Thevenow leading the attack with four singles in four times up. Birkhofer also took part in the attack with two hits.

For the third successive time, the Chicago Cubs and Brooklyn Dodgers divided a doubleheader yesterday at Ebbet's Field. Charlie Root, although touched for 10 hits in the first game, managed to come out ahead of his rival, Hollis Thurston. The Cubs scored all of their runs in the second inning when Mosolf walked, Hendrick doubled and Jurges singled. Hartnett competed with a single, double and triple in this contest. A four-run attack on Guy Bush in the seventh inning won the second game for the Dodgers. Linus Frey, rookie infielder, drove in four runs for the winners. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	5	0

Batteries—Betts and Spohrer; Johnson and Lombardi. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 38m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	1
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	4	9	1

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Dean and O'Farrell. Umpires—McGrew, Bigler and Stark. Time—2h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—	5	13	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	4	3

Batteries—Birkhofer and Grace; Ragland, Elliott, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Ragland. Umpires—Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 45m.

At Brooklyn—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	11	1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	10	1

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Thurston and Lopez. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Helmach, Ryan and Lopez; Bush, Hanahaw and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Ryan. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Klem. Time—1h. 15m.

Miss Wilson To Meet Conqueror Of Last Year

British and American Champions Among Winners in Women's Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 31—America's "Big Three" and Enid Wilson of England were favored to come through the quarterfinal matches [illegible] in the thirty-seventh annual [illegible] championship tournament of the [illegible] Golf Association at [illegible] Country Club here, America's favorites were Virginia Van Wie of Beverly [illegible], Chicago, the title defender; Maureen Orcutt of Wadsworth, N. J., the 1927 runnerup.

These four won their matches with comparative ease yesterday and were so spread in the draw that they meet sectional champions today. Miss Wilson, three times British champion, faced Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., who defeated the English star, 1 up, in the quarterfinal round of the tourney last year.

Miss Van Wie faced Mrs. L. D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif., who as Mrs. Leona Pressler won the western championship in 1927 and 1928. Miss Orcutt faced Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., three times western winner. Miss Hicks faced Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Ia., present western crown holder.

In the second round Miss Wilson defeated Mrs. H. G. Higbie of Grosse Pointe, Mich., 4 and 3, while her opponent for today, Miss Glutting, scored a 3-and-2 victory over Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Wilson again shot golf of the caliber that set the record 76 with which she won the qualifying medal. She made the first nine in three under par—36—while Mrs. Higbie had a 41. The English girl turned 4 up, and shot the next six holes in total par figures, being one over on the thirteenth and one under on the fifteenth. On the first nine she had birdie 4s on the first two holes, winning both; lost the third when Mrs. Higbie sank a birdie 4; won the fifth with birdie 4, the seventh with par 3 and the eighth with par 4. Miss Wilson went 5 up with par 4 on the twelfth. Her play was equal to men's par throughout.

Miss Van Wie also shot record-breaking golf in defeating Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Great Neck, N. Y., 4 and 2. She went out in 37 against her rival's 40, and turned 3 up. Mrs. Federman did not win a single hole on the first nine. The title defender sank an eagle 3 on the second, a birdie 4 on the third, another eagle 3 on the fifth, but wasted a stroke each on the fourth, sixth and eighth. On the eleventh, Miss Van Wie went 4 up with a birdie 3, lost the thirteenth against Mrs. Federman's par 3 and the fourteenth, even though Mrs. Federman was one over par with 5. Miss Van Wie put a quick finish to the match by winning the fifteenth and sixteenth with birdie 4s.

Miss Hicks was likewise under par on the outgoing nine, shooting 38 against Mrs. Benjamin Fits-Hugh of Vicksburg, Miss., who had 41. The final score of the match was 4 and 3. Miss Hicks turned 2 up by virtue of three birdie 4s and a par 4, losing the only two holes on which she took more than par. She also had a birdie 3 on the twelfth, and a birdie 4 on the fifteenth, the latter ending the contest. The summary:

United States Women's Golf Championship Second Round

Enid Wilson, England, defeated Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 4 and 3.
Charlotte Glutting, West Orange, N. J., defeated Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 and 2.
Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Great Neck, N. Y., 4 and 2.
Mrs. L. D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Aniela Gorczyca, Fort Worth, Texas, 4 and 3.
Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. Charles Newbold, Wichita, Kan., 6 and 5.
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Frances Williams, Wayne, Penna., 4 and 3.
Reign L. Hicks, Inwood, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Benjamin Fits-Hugh, Vicksburg, Miss., 4 and 3.
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Margaret Maddox, Atlanta, Ga., 3 and 4.

Two-Man Title Won By Texas-Ohio Team

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—For the second consecutive year a Texas-Ohio sharpshooting combination yesterday won the match for two-man teams, one of the featured events in the national small bore rifle championship tournament.

Thurman Randle of Dallas, Texas, and L. A. Wilkens of Norwood, Ohio, scored 785 out of a possible 800 to best 32 teams. Randle accounted for 394 of the scores and Wilkens 391. The match was fired on the 100 and 200-yard ranges.

The Texas sharpshooter also scored a perfect 400 to win the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association short range match against 92 competitors. He scored 200 shots on the 50-yard range and an equal number at 100 yards.

W. P. Schweitzer of Hilladale, N. J., and T. P. Samsoe, of Perth Amboy, N. J., shot a total of 783 for second place in the two-man long range event. M. C. Israelson of Corry, Penna., and W. C. Wilson of Erie, Penna., were third with 782, and F. O. Kuhn of Stratford, Conn., and W. T. Bryan of Roslyn, Penna., fourth with 780. Each scored 390.

With a score of 399, second place in the individual short range match went to Stanley Channel of Hanover, Ohio, who outranked Francis J. O'Hare of Maplewood, N. J. O'Hare also had a score of 399, but Channel had 12 hits in the center bull's-eye while O'Hare had only 10.

Fourth place went to Eldridge Lord of Chicago, with 398, and fifth to Eric Johnson of Meriden, Conn., who also had a score of 398, but was outranked by Lord.

City Manager Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Mr. C. Neil Bass has resigned as city manager of Knoxville to become administrative assistant to Dr. H. A. Morgan, the University of Tennessee president, who is one of the three members of the Tennessee Valley Authority which will spend $50,000,000 of federal money in development of the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Bass is an engineer and will have an important part in construction of Cove Creek Dam. City Council has elected Mr. W. W. Mynatt, city public service director, to succeed Mr. Bass as city manager.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	38	24	.613
Memphis	38	28	.582
Knoxville	34	27	.557
Little Rock	34	33	.507
Nashville	30	30	.500
Birmingham	29	32	.475
Chattanooga	29	38	.433
Atlanta	22	40	.355

Results Aug. 30

Memphis 5, Little Rock 3.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 4.
Other games postponed.

Virginian Railway

Virginian Railway net for seven months of $1,385,909 after charges is equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $1.30 a share on 312,713 common shares, compared with $939,463, or $2.32 a share on 279,650 preferred shares, a year before.

Eastern Players Lead Californians In Tennis Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 31—The representatives of the East obtained a commanding lead in the annual series with the Californians, which began yesterday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Two out of three singles, and the single doubles match, went to them, leaving five matches to be played this afternoon, three more singles and two doubles.

The most sensational feature of the day was the doubles match, in which the 1932 national champions, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, representing the West, were defeated in straight sets by that veteran doubles team, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, reunited for the occasion. Both teams appeared to realize that their respective rankings depended on the result, and fought every step. The easterners watched their chances, and finally came through by a score of 6—4, 7—5. Van Ryn was especially effective, and the closely-fought rallies generally ended with a stroke from his racquet.

The lone representative of California to win was Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, United States intercollegiate champion. He had the closest battle of the session, but finally managed to outscore Manuel Alonso, former Spanish star, to win at 7—9, 8—6, 10—8. It was the service of the younger player which finally tipped the scale in his favor. In one game in the final set he served four aces in succession, and he saved many other games with his initial ball. Alonso led several times in each set, but except in the second, when a series of errors by Tidball enabled the Spaniard to break through in the thirteenth game, he was unable to handle the collegian's service with any continued success.

The other two winners for the East were J. Gilbert Hall, of the home club, who disposed of Joseph L. Coughlin of Stanford University, 6—3, 6—3, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, who defeated Keith Gledhill, 6—1, 6—4. Only for a brief period was Gledhill able to show his best play, well along in the second set, when he pulled up from 1—4, to four-all, and was several times within a point of taking the lead in the ninth game. But Mangin used his steadiness with great effect in the pinches, and finally halted the rally.

Other representatives of the West who are expected to appear today include Lester R. Stoefen, C. Gene Mako, and Henry M. Culley, while Frank A. Parker, George M. Lott Jr. and possibly Francis X. Shields will compete for the East.

Franchise Declared Forfeited

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The franchise of the Marlboro Athletic Club has been declared forfeited by the Ontario Hockey Association. Three officers of the club, W. F. Christie, William Campbell and D. Smith, were expelled. The action was based on evidence alleged to prove the club "had in its membership men actively connected with professional sport, contrary to the O. H. A. constitution."

SYRACUSE

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And Forman's has 33 styles to show you! (*Corset Shop—Third Floor*)
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1 lb. Colonial Milk Chocolates asst. 34c
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continues offering beautiful coats for much less than replacement prices.
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HARTFORD, CONN.
Save Now In Fox's
September Sale of Housewares
Hundreds of household necessities are offered at prices that make it worth while to shop during this timely event.

A Bunny Boucle
Fuzzy and Warm
will be your choice in KNIT-WEAR for the first cool Fall Days.
These dresses have all the "tricks" in the new style—square shoulders, nickel buckles, perky taffeta bows or pique trim.
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Choice of: Pork Pie Potato Cover, Cranberry Jelly, Hubbard Squash, or Tomato Stuffed with Salmon Salad, or Creamed Finnan Haddie, Potato Chips, Fresh Green Peas, or Stuffed Peach and Grapefruit Salad. Cream

Federal Board Action on Labor Dispute Is Urged

Brockton Controversy Is Taken Up by James Roosevelt

Investigation of the Brockton labor dispute by the federal board recently formed to settle all major industrial disputes was recommended today by Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President.

He has wired his recommendation to Washington. He urges that the whole altercation be submitted to this federal fact-finding investigation to be convened in Brockton at once. In the meantime, he has proposed that all shoe workers return to their jobs pending settlement of the issue.

The President's son was thrust into the controversy yesterday by Mr. Edward F. McGrady, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor, who told a delegation that Mr. Roosevelt would take charge. That was apparently the first that "the President's son had heard of it," but he fell to with a will, and this morning held a series of conferences on the subject prior to leaving for Kansas City.

Failing action by the federal board clarification of the dispute bids fair to be the first major task of the Massachusetts Conciliation Board.

Mr. Percy Brown, acting executive manager of the Massachusetts recovery board, said today there was likelihood that the conciliation board would hold fact-finding sessions to seek settlement of the dispute gaining momentum between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. and the new Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

Mr. Brown labeled the existing situation as one fraught with danger for the success of the NRA in this State. He pointed out that the conciliatory group, presided over by Judge George Burns, member of the Superior Court, has no arbitrary powers but that some harmony may be brought into the situation by both groups sitting together and examining the facts.

Allegation was made today by Mr. John Mara, president of the International Boot and Shoe Union, that Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, counsel for the Brockton Brotherhood and chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was the chief irritant in the situation. Left to themselves it is doubtful, Mr. Mara said, if the workers would fall in line with the brotherhood.

There is a definite feeling among the Brockton workers that the boot and shoe union is unduly cooperative with the manufacturers and careless of the workers' interests. This impression has grown, Mr. Mara declares, through the union's efforts to retain shoe shops in Brockton.

Necessary adjustment in union contracts have been made, according to him, to enable local factories to meet competition of near-by shops. Had these adjustments not been made the shops would have left town and the workers would have been thrown out of work entirely. The present brotherhood will, he indicated, hasten the departure of the existing shops, as they have departed in Lawrence, Haverhill, and Lynn and speed the day when the workers will be out of jobs.

Contracts held by the union with the employees and provision 7 of the NRA constitutes the nub of the issue at present. The union declares no referendum should be allowed to interfere with the existing contracts. The brotherhood contends it has a clear majority opposed to the union so that the A. F. of L. group should be thrown out, contracts and all, and leaders of labor's own choosing should be installed. This means the brotherhood.

During his visit here yesterday, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared the NRA officials have consistently opposed any nullification of existing contracts.

'We're Going a Milking, Sir,' They Said

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Milkmaids Entered in Milking Contest at Brockton Fair

These girls know they can't milk a cow by "pumping its tail." They're not all going to attempt to milk this cow at the same time either. In fact they're not going to milk this particular cow at all. This cow simply consented to come into the picture to give the milkmaids a proper setting. Even the girl who seems to be staring into the milk pail to find out whether or not she's really milking is just "posing." But when the contest comes on Sept. 12 they'll each and severally roll up their sleeves, draw a number to determine the cow she will milk and go to it. Three minutes will be allowed each contestant.

Boys' Confession To Many Crimes Holds Challenge

Arrest of Three Youths Emphasizes Anew, 'What Will Society Do?'

A police siren wailed. Bullets spattered from a speeding police patrol car as it drew up with a fleeing automobile ahead. Wheels locked. The cars careened and crashed into a curbing in Magnolia Square, Roxbury, yesterday.

The setting contained all the shocking ingredients for another sensational story for the press—or a typical movie gang thriller—excepting one detail. The "gangsters" the police dragged from the wreck of a stolen car didn't quite look the part. Instead of sullen-visaged cohorts of the underworld, the police dragnet had rounded up three boys—one 17 years old; the others a year older.

The extreme youthfulness of the captured trio does not detract from the importance of the police's accomplishment. The youths are reported to have confessed to no less than 100 armed robberies. Working as a gang, the boys are believed responsible for the shooting of a groceryman's son, as well as beating a woman storekeeper.

Because of the frequency of their lawless outbreaks, the boys had been labeled the "Speed Boys Gang."

All are reported to be on parole from reform school. The scope of their criminal rampage; their reckless flight in a stolen car, and their speedy "ganging-up" after being paroled emphasize an aptitude for speed which is only surpassed by the speedy downfall which brings them back once more to granite walls and iron bars.

Police, court and prison. Years before maturity, the "Speed Boys" have sped down this social gantlet and are back again for another turn, more serious than before.

What led this gang—the callowness of its members barely concealed by an affectation of reckless bravado—to commit these crimes?

Was it the movie gang thriller or the sensational headlines of gang outbreaks that led impressionable young minds into a channel of crime?

Was it the result of what they absorbed from the hodgepodge of poison thoughts that grow in reform schools that don't reform?

Does the blame lead back to the individual home?

Perhaps organized, sober-thinking society can provide the answer which police, court and prison somehow fail to find. And not only answer—but correct this problem of crime.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly with slight rain tomorrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly light rain in south portion; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with light rain tonight and possibly Friday morning; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Friday morning; slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably with light rain tonight and Friday morning; continued cool.

Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight and Friday morning; slowly rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle favorable winds becoming moderate east over north portion; moderate to fresh east winds over south portion; overcast weather tonight and Friday, probably with rain over south portion.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Miami, Fla.	84	90
Bismarck	54	90	Minneapolis	60	80
Boston	69	81	Montreal	68	78
Buffalo	64	78	Nantucket	68	78
Calgary	50	60	New Orleans	80	92
Charleston	82	92	New York	66	80
Chicago	64	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	78
Cincinnati	64	78	North Platte	58	70
Denver	64	88	Philadelphia	66	82
Dodge City	60	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	104
Eastport, Me.	52	76	Pittsburgh	60	78
Hatteras	76	80	Portland, Me.	60	80
Honolulu, T.H.	74	...	Raleigh	64	80
7 p.m. Aug. 30	...	80	St. Louis	68	82
Helena, Mont.	50	92	Salt Lake City	52	92
Huron, S. D.	56	90	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	80	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	78
Kansas City	66	78	Seattle	56	62
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	62	78
Memphis	70	80	Williston, N.D.	54	82

A—8 a. m. Aug. 31.
B—Maximum Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:37 p. m., Friday 5:00 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:32 p. m.

NRA Head Attacks Employer Surplus On State Boards

Massachusetts, in the constitution of its NRA machinery, is apparently flying in the very teeth of the Federal Government.

This was the gist of what Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is reported to have said at yesterday's conference after hearing Massachusetts labor's compaint that the state boards contain too many employers on them.

"That is not the way we do things in Washington."

This is the reply quoted by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as the one General Johnson made to labor's description of the state machinery.

Every effort is made by the Federal Government to grant Labor equal representation on federal boards, according to General Johnson. He forecast that corrective action would be taken shortly and that this action would start from the top down and permeate every state board, major and subordinate.

With the enunciation of this fundamental, Mr. Watt expects NRA officials in the State to take immediate steps to get in line with national examples.

Already there is reported an effort to redress the ballast on the various Massachusetts boards and committees.

At the Shubert

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Murray Korman, N. Y.
ONA MUNSON
Featured in "Hold Your Horses"

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Joe Cook's new show, "Hold Your Horses," had its first performance at the Shubert last night before a crowded and applausive house. It will be reviewed in the Theater page next Tuesday.

The Hollis will reopen Sept. 18 with a new play, "Inspector Charlie Chan," made from Earl Derr Biggers's story, "Keeper of the Keys."

Another "world première" is scheduled for the Shubert, Oct. 2—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," the Kaufman-Ryskind-Gershwin sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," with William Gaxton, Lois Moran, and Victor Moore again in the cast.

"Music in the Air," musical comedy hit of last season in New York, comes into the Colonial Sept. 11.

Jane Cowl's "Camille" will remain at the Tremont for a fifth week. There will be an extra matinée Labor Day. Her engagement will be followed Sept. 11 by the new play, "Brittle Heaven," lately produced at West Falmouth, and on Sept. 18 by Blanche Yurka in the new Sierra play, "Spring in Autumn." Both these productions are scheduled for New York.

Macon Has Final Speed Test

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 31 (AP)—The navy dirigible Macon left the naval air station at 7:10 (E. S. T.) last night on her final speed test and inspection flight. Commander Alger H. Dresel was in command, and she carried a personnel of 69 officers and men and 18 passengers.

The ship will fly along the coast. She has no definite route, and will return to the station at daybreak. At that time she will disembark her passengers and take on others for a short flight.

White Herons Near Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Seven white herons, lonely representatives of an almost extinct bird family, recently took up their abode at the Akron waterworks property, near Kent, Ohio. According to the National Geographic Magazine, this beautiful and graceful bird has almost disappeared from the country, there being only about 200 known specimens yet alive.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Accused of Sentiment

Governor Ely caught the State House newspaper men off their guard today. Confronting them with nothing less than evidence of sentiment beneath their supposed traditionally crusty exteriors.

He thanked them warmly for the flood of publicity which they sent out, resulting in the return of son "Dick" Ely's little dog "Skippy." His smile was very close to private amusement over the alacrity with which they jumped to their typewriters at his distressed cry of "lost Scotty" as compared with their sophistication in weighty matters of state.

Action! Action! Action!

Secretary Ickes wanted action on public works and he has got it. Today the Governor signed his name to a list of 12 new projects which will go at once to the Federal Advisory Committee to be approved and then to the contractors.

More than $2,500,000 of direct Government money and many millions of subsidiary dollars will roll up their sleeves and get to work as a result of this program. It only remains for Secretary Ickes to follow his own orders and see the list speedily approved by his subordinates, to get workers out on location and their pocket books relined.

As a former college president, Chairman Lefavour of the State Public Works Commission is giving the lie to the tradition of the academic's incompetence in practical affairs. In addition to this list of projects, he expects to have another ready for the Governor to pass on to Secretary Ickes, within a very few days.

Blinker Blinks Not

"That's tough, it is," sighed a Milk Street police veteran this morning, "the blinker refusin' to blink and I here the while with no signal and the governor tryin' to quiet down them as don't like the blinkin' things."

A circuit out of order, it seems, when someone rang in the new citizens' alarm last night, coming right in the middle of the row over the abandonment of police stations in favor of the new blinker system. But no matter, they say, at headquarters. A cleaned switch and it is fixed—not to happen again. And then the pudding will prove itself, and the public will soon see how quickly the new toy will work, the police claim.

Ely Watches Braves

As the Boston Braves neared the top of the National League, Governor Ely caught the enthusiasm of the moment and piled into the grand stand with the rest of fandom to watch the first game of the six-game series between the Braves and the New York Giants.

Events

Recital on Tilton carillon, Norwood Memorial Municipal Building, by Kamiel Lefvre, Belgian carilloneur, 8 to 9. The program:

Fragments from "Aida" ..... Verdi
March of the Men of Harlech
Old Welsh Folksong
Hymn: Lead, Kindly Light ..... John B. Dykes
Rigaudons, from the "Louis XIV Suite" ..... Alkan
O Come, all ye faithful ..... Christmas Carol
Believe me, if all those endearing young charms ..... Thomas Moore
The Coucou Preludium ..... Van den Gheyn
Waterboy ..... Negro Spiritual
Largo Celebre, from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Old Black Joe ..... Foster

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:05, 3:35, 6:00, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"The Masquerader."
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age."

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
8:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
8:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
9:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
9:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
9:30 Reports; sport review.
9:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
10:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
10:15 NRA discussion.
10:30 NBC, "Concert Footlights."
10:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
11:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
11:30 NBC, "Hands Across the Border."
11:45 Malkin Conservatory program.
12:00 NBC, Death Valley Days, sketch.
12:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, "Modern Tendencies in the Law," Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings.
1:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
1:45 News; reports; sport review.
2:15 NBC, "A Broadcast from the Moon," Dr. Robert H. Baker.
2:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
3:00-4:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers program.
8:30 NBC, Trio Romantique.
8:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
9:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
9:45 Jerry and Mimi, impersonations.
10:00 Twenty Fingers of "Harmony."
10:15 After Dinner Revue.
10:30 NBC, "Sam and Abner," sketch.
10:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
11:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Lew Cody; Frank Fay; Willie and Eugene Howard; concert piano duo; Joe Morrison.
12:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
12:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
1:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
1:30 NBC, Dedication program of Station WKBF, Indianapolis, Ind.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:45 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
9:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
10:00 Announcements; news.
10:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
10:30 "The Merry Go Round."
10:45 Report; vocal trio.
11:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:15 Yankee Singers.
11:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
11:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
12:00 Brookline Sumner Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; Melodeers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, United States Marine Band.
10:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hughie Conner's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30 CBS, NRA talk, Louis A. Johnson, Legion Commander.
11:45-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
8:15 Hits and Encores.
8:15 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Interview of Jack Crawford, Australian tennis player.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS and local dance music.
9:45 "This Week in Business," talk.
9:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
9:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Guild; Stevenson's "The Body Snatcher."
9:00 Organ recital, Harry Rodgers.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:30 Ambassadors; Dance music.
10:45 CBS, Gladys Rice; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

8:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar duo.
8:15 The Singing Salesman.
8:30 Local feature program.
8:45 Studio string ensemble.
9:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
9:15 Studio string ensemble.
9:30 "Song Pictures," Owen White, tenor.
9:45 Dance music.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 The Plectrum Players.
9:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

The Editor's Puzzle

139

A great event in the average rural community is when the train arrives. In some places it only happens once or twice a week. Twenty years ago when I was a boy of ten years the thrill I used to get was watching it

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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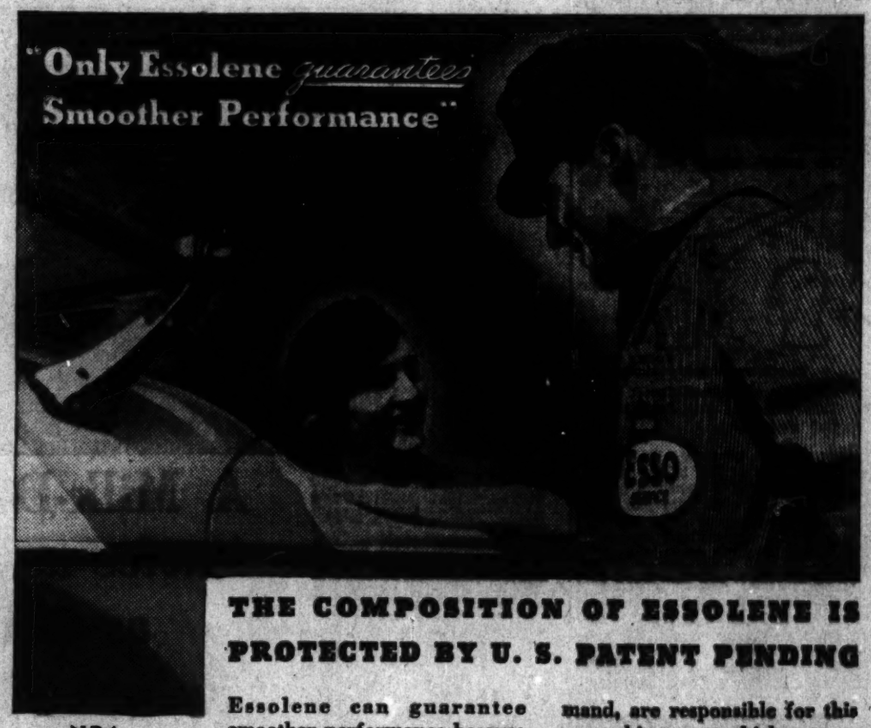

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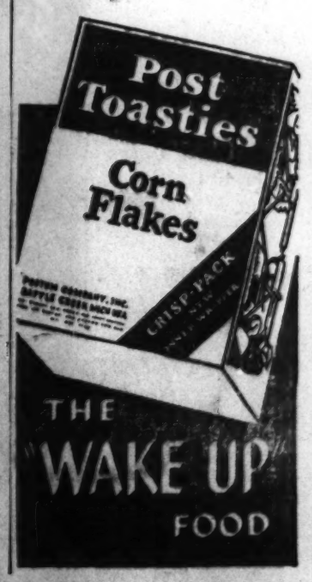

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KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

The Young Folks' Page

The Boyhood Trail

By WILLIAM B. WARREN

Part III

IT was noontime and the Navigation Building was pouring forth her portion of humanity to mingle with those from her sister buildings near by.

Standing in a remote corner of the entrance, Rusty was watching the scene with interest. Young men, old men, silk-clad office girls, messenger boys, and now and then the brass buttons and gold braid of a ship's officer. Hungry people rushing out to eat; well-fed people ambling back to work.

The continual sounding of an auto horn broke in on his day-dream and he looked around to see Mr. Ross beckoning him from his car at the curb. Dodging through the crowd along the sidewalk, Rusty gained the car and jumped in.

"Say, ——" he blurted, but Mr. Ross cut him short.

"I haven't much time this noon, Rusty," he explained, "so just let me do the talking now. In the first place, how would you like to join our Scout troop?"

Rusty looked up at the man. Was he joking? Did he really mean that he, Rusty Coleman, from across the tracks, could come down here and be one among these boys? The thoughts of it thrilled him—the uniforms, the flag, the sound of the bugle, and most of all, the friendly attitude of the boys. Would he like to join them! And then his bubble burst. How could he buy all these things so necessary to a Scout. He had no money, no job. For the first time in his life Rusty began to see the value of earning one's own way. So far he had always had enough food and clothing to meet his meager needs. But now he wanted more, and he knew there was only one way to get it—earn it!

"Well, how about it?" said Mr. Ross.

Rusty looked up at the man, and it was hard to keep his disappointment from showing in his eyes.

"Gee, Mr. Ross," he said, "I guess you know how much I'd like to join, but you know—I ain't workin'—n'—well— But I want you to know that I'm willin' right now to take back all I ever said or thought about Boy Scouts! They're O. K. with me from now on!"

"I'm glad to hear you say that, Rusty. But time is short now, and I have a piece of news that may interest you. There is a man up in this building who is looking for an office boy. If you want the job, ask for Mr. Clayton in the office of the Double Anchor Steamship Line."

"O boy—" was all Mr. Ross heard as Rusty leaped over the side of the car and disappeared through the revolving door.

Once inside the building, he stepped up to the elevator starter.

Room 1015

"Listen, Buddy," he said, "I'm lookin' for a guy named Clayton in the Double Anchor office. Just tell me how I can get there quick and I'm on my way."

"Tenth floor—room 1015. Take express elevator, please."

Hardly had Rusty stepped into the elevator and the doors closed behind him, it seemed, than he was in the corridor of the tenth floor. Directly opposite from where he stood was a door bearing the legend "Double Anchor S. S. Line" and underneath it the word "Entrance." Rusty tried the door, found it unlocked, and walked in. A vision of mahogany woodwork, thick carpets, and heavy draperies staggered him as he entered.

"Did you wish to see someone?"

He turned to see a young woman seated behind a carved mahogany desk.

"Yeah — er — Yes, Sir — I mean, Ma'am," he stammered, "Mr. Clayton, please."

The girl smiled. "Mr. Clayton will be right out," she told him.

Hardly had she spoken when a door opened and a short, thick-set middle-aged man with slightly graying hair at the temples and a neatly trimmed mustache stepped into the room.

"Someone to see me, Miss Reynolds?" he asked the girl, and then spying Rusty in the corner, "O, how do you do, young man."

"Hello," said Rusty, embarrassed. "I— Mr. Ross—my—I want a job!"

"O, so you're the young man Ross spoke to me about," laughed the man. "Well, let's go inside and look around."

For the next fifteen or twenty minutes Mr. Clayton took the boy from one department to another, explaining the duties of an office boy. Finally he took him over to a large window from which point the harbor lay spread out before them, and giant ships resembling tiny toys sailed in and out or lay alongside miniature wharves. Rusty's eyes followed an outgoing liner.

"Say, but I'd like to sail out on one of them big boats," he said. "If I worked here long enough do you suppose I could go on one sometime?"

A New Beginning

Mr. Clayton laughed. "Well, you know faithful work is often rewarded in many ways," was his noncommittal reply. "And now I shall expect you at eight o'clock sharp in the morning. Good-by."

Rusty found himself once more alone in the corridor. He rang for the elevator but he couldn't wait and with feet made light by his happy frame of mind he walked down—flight after flight.

Never had the possibilities for the future seemed so bright to him—ninth floor. Now he would be able to buy a uniform and all the rest that he would need—sixth floor. And he'd buy his mother something, too. A bunch of roses, maybe—fourth floor. Later, he would buy them a new home—and it would be on the right side of the railroad tracks, too—second floor. And maybe, some day, he'd be sailing out on one of those big ships—street floor—and he dashed through the big doors onto the sidewalk.

He found Mr. Ross still waiting when he reached the curb.

"O Boy, I got it," he creid, "and—" here his tone became serious, "gee, thanks, Mr. Ross, for the chance," he added.

"That's all right, Rusty," answered the man. "Now hop in and I'll drop you uptown."

As they drove along the boy was busy turning an idea over in his mind. Suddenly he turned to his companion.

"Say," he asked, "do you suppose that Striley feller would be willing to help me on some of the things I'll have to know?"

"I'm sure he would," answered Mr. Ross. "We'll drive up to his house now."

Soon they were driving down a quiet, elm-shaded street and before a white colonial bungalow Mr. Ross stopped the car. A young man was busy mowing the lawn at the side of the house.

"Hello, Bob!" called Mr. Ross.

The young man left his lawn mower and came over to the car. He greeted them both cordially and the Scoutmaster then explained Rusty's ambitious desire.

"Fine," was Bob's reply. "I'll have to finish the lawn and then do an errand for mother. After that I'm as free as the wind."

Rusty thought quickly. Here was a golden opportunity.

"Couldn't I do the errand while you finish the lawn?" he asked.

Bob shot a glance at the Scout leader and caught a wink from him, as, bidding both boys good-by, he drove away.

By the time Rusty had returned from his errand the mowing was finished and Bob was waiting for him. He had the Boy Scout Hand-Book and a piece of rope in his hand. He led the way to the rear of the house, along a flagstone walk, flanked on either side by an old-fashioned garden, and thence into a white latticed summer house. They sat down and Bob opened the book.

"Now, the first things to learn and the last things to forget," he said, "are the Scout Oath and the 12 Scout Laws. This is the Oath," and he read,

"'On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Laws; to help other people at all times; and to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.'

"And these are the 12 laws," he explained as he read on:

"'A Scout is Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean and Reverent.'

"I'm going to let you take this book with you," he told Rusty, "and read these over again. Then learn them—study them—LIVE THEM!"

Bob closed the book and laid it aside and picked up the rope.

"Now comes the knot-tying," he said.

Hard at Work

Unguarded, Rusty's old bravado asserted itself. "Aw, anyone can tie knots in rope," he told Bob. "I guess I won't have to learn that."

"Well, that's fine," assented the older boy. "Suppose you show me how to tie a 'sheepshank.'"

Rusty's face fell. "A—a what?" he asked.

Bob burst out laughing, and Rusty grinned sheepishly.

"A 'sheepshank' is a knot used for shortening rope and is tied like this," he explained, demonstrating as he spoke.

For two hours they worked together—and when Rusty was ready to go home he was well qualified to take the knot-tying test.

And so, with that precious Boy Scout Manual in his hand, and a song in his heart, he turned his steps toward home. ——

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Parents Waving Good-By as the Train Carrying a Party of British Schoolboys to the Arctic Circle Leaves the Station.

British Schoolboys Leave for the Arctic Circle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THIRTY boys have left King's Cross Station, London, for the wild northern wastes of the Arctic.

They belong to the Polar Expedition of the Public Schools Exploring Society, sailing for Helsingfors on the S. S. Arcturus. On arriving in Finland they will travel 600 miles by rail, and a further 180 miles by car. After this, deprived of all contact with civilization, and with only their feet to carry them, they will find themselves faced by the trackless forests of Lapland. Then adventure, dear to the heart of man, will be the day and night companion of these dauntless explorers.

The members of the expedition have been picked with the greatest care, and represent eighteen public schools, among which are Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Uppingham, and Oundle. They are under the leadership of Surgeon Commander G. Murray-Levick, who from 1910 to 1913, was medical officer to the Scott South Pole Expedition, and is therefore an old and well-tried explorer.

The duty of the members of the Society is to be zealously attentive and ever on the alert; to keep their observation eye well open; to keep scientific records of the unexplored wastes and forests through which they pass, and to make films.

This is the second Polar expedition undertaken by the Public Schools Exploring Society. The first, composed of eight boys, spent a most successful month with Commander Murray-Levick in the Arctic last September.

New England Sea Scouts and The Primrose IV

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOING "down to the sea in ships" is no novelty to most sturdy Sea Scouts, who, in their work and fun, roam on river and ocean. Few, however, have sailed the ocean aboard a 50-foot, two-masted schooner on which they act as the whole crew.

This is the life several New England Sea Scouts are leading this summer aboard the schooner Primrose IV, as "trim a craft as sails in New England waters," according to a vote among the boys who already have sailed on her.

The Primrose IV, famous for her trips in the Bermuda and Fastnet races, has been loaned to the New England Sea Scout units for the summer by her owner, Mrs. Edith C. Cutler, of Boston, in memory of her son, Frederick L. Ames Jr., who was a well-known yachtsman.

The Scouts have made good use of the Primrose and have had such wonderful times aboard her that Mrs. Cutler is thinking of letting them use the schooner every year. Mrs. Cutler and her daughter, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, of Newport, R. I., are financing the overhead costs, so that use of the vessel is costing the New England Council very little.

All the boys going on the Primrose cruises are enthusiastic "sailors," having been members of Sea Scout crews for some time. These cruises really "top off" their period of training aboard their own smaller boats.

Cruises From July to September

The cruises last a week, a different crew taking the schooner out every seven days. The trips began in the middle of July and will last until school starts in September. After that the vessel will be used for week-end trips, until cold weather sets in.

The Sea Scouts do the actual work of a regular crew aboard the Primrose IV, setting and taking in the sails, swabbing the decks, scrapping and painting the boat, when necessary. They even stand watches of two hours each and take turns at the wheel. In this way they learn the art of sailing and become efficient in navigation, in which they are thoroughly instructed. They also learn the names of all the ropes and lines and other parts of the schooner.

To say that they enjoy the work is needless. Each boy is eager to do his part, even to scrubbing the decks, which is a "man sized" job.

Besides just sailing, they go deep-sea fishing, and visit famous ports, such as New Bedford. Practically all the voyages start from Gloucester, the home port.

A regular old "salt" captains the Primrose IV. He is Capt. "Billy" Nickerson, an old Gloucester fisherman, who has captained ships since he was 19 years of age. Being a quiet fellow, he is not as widely known as many Gloucester captains.

The "Skipper"

The Sea Scouts are accompanied on the trips by their "Skipper," who is in charge of the boys. The "Skipper" acts as second in command on the vessel. Captain Nickerson is really in charge but he seldom gives orders except when the safety of the Primrose is at stake.

The boys sailing on the schooner help to pay Captain Nickerson's salary, each contributing $3 for this purpose. In addition, they pay for their food, and the gasoline and oil used in the auxiliary engine. The entire cost averages between $8 and $10 a week.

The most exciting voyage of the Primrose IV will be the Jeffery's Ledge race, in which she is entered for Sept. 9 and 10. A Sea Scout crew from the Boston Council will man the vessel under Captain Nickerson.

The race is unique. At the start each boat is given a handicap and a gasoline allowance according to its rated speed. The race starts from Marblehead. The entire crew must be below deck before the starting gun is fired. Then, as the shot is fired, they come up on deck, set their sails and make for Peaked Bar buoy off Cape Cod. After dark they must find the Jeffery's Ledge buoy, which is unlighted. And then there is the run back to Marblehead to complete the race. This race offers an exciting finish to a delightful season of summer cruises.

E. M. M.

A Mountain Side Experience

An enterprising man with a telescope had entrenched himself on a strategic scenic point on top of the Tuscarora Mountains in southeastern Pennsylvania. As we approached he urged us to have a look at the countryside through his instrument. After careful adjustment he explained that if we looked closely we might see the telegraph poles on the Lincoln Highway miles away. We looked! Dozens of others looked! Maybe they saw the telegraph poles. I didn't.

But suddenly as I strained one eye to discern a telegraph pole in the misty distance a deeper sense of vision was aroused. I stepped back, leaving others who had a desire to do so to strain after telegraph poles, and feasted both my eyes on a panorama so breath-taking and magnificent that I was awed and from somewhere there seemed to come a still small voice saying, "Be still and know that I am God."

The majesty of the scene still lingers in my memory. Life will ever be just a bit more wonderful for having seen it. And to think that in the midst of such grandeur and sublimity I should have been prevailed upon to look for telegraph poles!

Yet the experience has been of value. I have been somewhat given to turning life's telescope on things in the distance. Sometimes I have spent precious moments squinting at selfish ambitions that towered hazily along the Highway of the Years Ahead. Sometimes I have swung my telescope around, dwelling regretfully on the "telegraph poles" along the Long Ago Highway. Now when I am beset with these old desires I recall my mountain side experience and steadfastly refuse to squint at telegraph poles, preferring rather to employ and enjoy to the limit the majesty and beauty of this wonderful thing called today.

A. C. H.

By Permission of the Designer, Fräulein Gerda Wegener to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

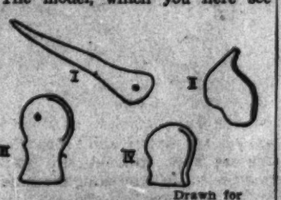
A Dachshund in Wood.

Things to Make From Many Lands

A Typical German Dog

GERMAN children are so clever at making things with their hands that it has been difficult to know which of the interesting things to choose from the many useful, artistic, and entertaining types made by boys and girls of all ages. Finally, however, it was decided to select a wooden dachshund, which had been designed by a young girl named Gerda Wegener, since the little, long, brown dogs, with their pointed tails and short, crooked legs, are, perhaps, more typically German than anything else.

The model, which you here see photographed, measures 13½ inches from the end of the tail to the tip of the nose, and 3 inches in height, and boys and girls who like using their fingers should not find this "dackel" at all difficult to make. You can, of course, make it any size you choose.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Above Diagram Shows (I) Tail, (II) Ear, (III) Back Leg, (IV) Front Leg.

The materials you will need are: 1. Any kind of good, strong wood that will not split. 2. A fret-saw and a small, strong saw blade. 3. A suitable sized nail. 4. Glue. 5. Sandpaper. 6. Varnish. 7. Dark brown stain. 8. Shellac. 9. Chisel and hammer.

Now to begin: First draw the outline of your "dackel" very carefully on the wood, giving all the different parts their right proportions. Saw out the various parts—body, legs, ears and tail. Chisel out a groove for the tail and fasten it into place with the nail. Glue the legs and ears into their respective positions, and when quite dry rub all the wood over with sandpaper until it is smooth. Now stain the wood, and when perfectly dry cover with a fine coating of shellac.

The Mail Bag

San Angelo, Texas

Dear Editor:

We have taken The Christian Science Monitor for several years and we find it interesting as well as helpful to every member in my family. I am sincerely grateful for the Mail Bag, for through it one can gain pen-pals from different places in the world.

Since I have seen very few letters from Texas in the Mail Bag, I am going to write about San Angelo.

San Angelo is in west Texas, and is known as the "Rainbow's End." It is the largest wool and mohair shipping point in the world. San Angelo arose from Fort Concho, one of the most popular frontier forts among the soldiers in Texas. Of all the buildings of Fort Concho in the frontier days, only one of the officers' quarters, now called the Concho Museum, and the string of officers' homes, now preserved and used for apartment houses, are still standing. One of these houses was occupied by Colonel Benjamin Grierson, who served as commander of the fort following the Civil War in which he made an outstanding record as a Union officer.

The private barracks where hundreds of soldiers were quartered at Fort Concho was still standing six years ago when I was attending Fort Concho grade school. This school now stands in the center of the historic parade ground. It is said that had all the buildings of Fort Concho been preserved San Angelo would rival San Antonio, Texas, as a tourist center.

I am 17 years of age, and shall be glad to receive letters from any girl who wishes to write to me.

With best wishes to you and all Mail Baggers, —— Marie M. B.

Koishikawa, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mail Baggers:

I have great interest in the Mail Bag and am always thankful for the efforts of the Editor.

About two days ago, three American boys—Mr. Donald G. Bradlor, Mr. Kellogg Stronguist, and Mr. Milton Williams—visited our school, the Tokyo First Middle School. We had a very happy time in exchanging good-will. They were selected by the American Boys' Magazine, as a reward for essays on "Why I Want to Go to Japan." They were indeed nice boys, and are now sight-seeing all over Japan.

Japan is a very beautiful country, and has many characteristics in her manners and customs. So boys who are anxious to know about them, drop me a letter and I will gladly answer. I am a 16-years-old Japanese boy, interested in sports and music and reading.

With best wishes to the Mail Baggers, —— Takashi N.

Richmond, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the Mail Bag. I think it is so wonderful because it brings children from all over the world together in friendship.

Recently the Monitor Circulating Committee of the Christian Science Church in Richmond gave a Monitor exhibit, and my Sunday School Class helped with this exhibit. I made a poster of the Mail Bag. Another girl drew pictures of children from several different countries, which I painted and used on the poster. I also cut out several of the letters from the Mail Bag and pasted them on it.

I enjoy writing and receiving letters, and hope that through the Mail Bag I may hear from girls my age all over the world. I am 16, and interested in photography, art and music. Matilda Ann A.

Medford, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the stories in both the Young Folk's Page and Children's Page and the articles on Scouting, in which I am deeply interested.

Medford is in the heart of the Rogue River Valley. The chief industry is fruit raising, in which pears rank first.

We live about 80 miles from Crater Lake, our scenic wonder, which once was Mount Mazama. Years ago, the volcano erupted and blew rocks all over the valley. The peak of the mountain came down and lit right side up, and is now one of the two islands in the lake. The bottom of the lake has never been found in some places. The water is a deep blue, which makes it very beautiful.

The water of the lake is fresh, but the outlet has never been found and it is believed that is under water. Bob J.

Nutley, New Jersey

Dear Mail Baggers:

I am planning a trip around the world. Oh, it's going to be a long one—lasting for years and years.

Do you know how I shall travel? Why, with all of you, of course. All I need is a pen, some stamps, friendly interest—and I am off.

I really don't know just where I shall land first. I may go to South Africa; perhaps to the old missions of California. Then to the castles on the Rhine in Germany; or to flowery, beautiful Japan. Maybe to ancient Egypt, or to foggy London. Next perhaps the magic South Seas; or old Cornwall in England; or the beautiful Lac D'Annecy will call me. Oh, I could name hundreds of romantic possibilities—Spain, Italy, Burma, China, Panama, Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Mexico.

Well, I have started and booked passage on the good ship "Mail Bag" and now I am beginning my journey I am an eager and excited passenger. Where shall I go? I don't know. It's up to the crew on my ship. Age 15.

—— Dotsy B.

Port Alfred, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag and I hope to get a few correspondents through it.

I am 12 years of age and I am taking my tenderfoot in Scouts. We have our meetings every Saturday evening and tracking and other things in the afternoon.

Port Alfred is a small village in the valley of the Rowie River. It has two of the best natural airdromes in South Africa.

My chief hobby is anything to do with shipping, and if I get any correspondents, I should like them to be interested in shipping too. The Rowie River is about 18 miles in length, but it is navigable only for small boats. The Horseshoe Bend is on this river and tourists from all over South Africa come to Port Alfred to see it.

About 12 miles up the beach are the Threee Sisters. They are three large rocks about 120 feet high—and one of the most picturesque scenes in South Africa.

I hope my letter will appear in the Young Folks' Page. I shall keep an eye open for it.

With best wishes to all,

—— Marcus G.

Crewe, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

I am deeply grateful for the Christian Science literature, especially the Monitor, which I have read for almost eight years.

My chief hobbies are reading, cycling and collecting pictures of other lands and people. I like all outdoor life and enjoy most sports, especially swimming and football. I am also very interested in the customs and peculiarities of other races.

Cheshire is a very old county and has a most interesting history. Crewe is not an old town, but there are numerous villages and towns within a few miles which are very old and at one time had some quaint customs, some of which are still celebrated.

I am 16 years of age and would like to hear from boys in all parts of the world. I read a letter in the Mail Bag in which a correspondent wished to exchange holidays. Well, I should like to do this also, especially if a boy in France who was learning English would care to exchange a holiday. I am learning French and I am sure that it would be a great help to me.

With best wishes to all Mail Baggers, —— Ivor M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Annemarie R. (17), Cottbus, Germany—Wishes to correspond in German. Interested in sports and books.

Joyce T. (16), Hautuver, Kawhia, New Zealand—From overseas pen friends. Would like to learn something about the town and country life of people in different countries.

Ethel B. (14), Elmhurst, Illinois—Would like to exchange notes about countries or states. Will write about Chicago world's fair to anyone interested.

Ruth S. (13), Topeka, Kansas—Especially from Holland.

Janice A. H. (13), Brooklyn, New York—From Europe. Interested in books, dancing and stamp collecting.

Boys

Jack G., Chicago, Illinois—From correspondent from abroad who would be particularly interested to hear about the world's fair at Chicago.

Charles S., Dayton, Kentucky — From abroad. Collects stamps.

David M., Healdsburg, California—From India. Lives on fruit ranch in northern California.

James R. B. (12), Kalamazoo, Michigan—Interested in building wooden things.

Randolph H. (11), Dallas, Texas—From abroad

It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

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A Milk-Drink Almost *twice as nourishing* as plain milk

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MONITOR mothers have shown clearly their approval of Cocomalt—the delicious chocolate flavor milk-drink.

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Made as directed Cocomalt actually adds 70% more food-energy to a glass of milk—providing *extra* food elements valuable to the child's growth and development.

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Cocomalt comes in ½, 1 and 5-lb size at all grocery stores. Or send your name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Dept. AQ8, Hoboken, N. J., for a generous trial can. Easy to prepare—just mix it with milk and serve. High in food energy value—low in cost. Tempting either hot or cold. Send for the trial can today.

Cocomalt contains a rich supply of Sunshine Vitamin D.

The Home Forum

Paint Pots and Paper

NOW that summer burns at its steadiest, and the first long orange sheaths of the tiger lilies have burst into soot-spotted flames swaying above the glow of phlox and marigolds, the season is nearly over. Not the garden season; that is but midway, and we still have months of bloom to come before the final autumnal flaring of our Jaalam woods and hills. I mean the season of paint and varnish, that part of the year that we give to "keeping up the place." After our inverted Jaalam manner of speech, we use the words as though the place were a burden that forever sagged on us and forever needed propping, but that is far from our true meaning. For we have a pride in keeping up, and we look forward to this season of puttering about with brushes and paint pots, and to this time of the year when our love of color and form bursts into flower.

It begins, usually, after the gardens are planted and set in order, after our spring work is done and before even the most sanguine and forehanded of us begin to poke about under cucumber vines for the first fruit. This year, to be sure, the future delver into Jaalam history will be able to set a date to its beginning; for the Selectmen, cannily scenting out the drift of the procession, adroitly slipped about the corner and, with a proclamation urging the cleaning up of yards and the flourishing of brushes, headed it where it was already going. But, bless them, they deceive no one—unless it may be that future historian, compiling his notes upon quaint and half-forgotten New England customs of the early nineteen hundreds. For already we were knee-deep in our annual paint pot and paper season, along all our streets the clean smell of turpentine and linseed oil mingled with the scent of wood smoke and garden bloom, and at any Jaalam house your knock on the door was answered by: "Come along in! But mind the paint!"

That future historian may, however, interpret us correctly, as a whole. For I think that he will see this yearly busyness with brushes and color as an outward sign of our New England love of doing things for ourselves. It goes against our grain to hire done what we can do with our own hands, though to hire them done is far easier, and the result surer. But doing these things for ourselves makes these dwellings of ours more surely ours; we have, in keeping them up, shared in the work of the builders of long ago. And we like to change things; it is our way of traveling at home. Do you remember the young married couple, in *Sentimental Tommy*? When he was away at his work she would change things about, move chairs and pictures, put a skirt of yellow paper round the flower pot; "and when he returned he always jumped back in wonder and exclaimed: 'What an immense improvement!'" Wise Jamie Barrie! He doesn't say so, but this couple were distant relatives of our Jaalam folks. For we like to approach the familiar doorway, pretending that nothing has changed even as we lift the latch. And then, blinking our eyes at the new paper, or the fresh painted chair, or the frilled yellow skirt about the flower pot, we grin shyly at one another. "It does look better, doesn't it?"

And it gives us, too, that deep satisfaction that comes from personal accomplishment; we wrestle with problems, scratch our heads over them, and solve them in our own way. Not ours is the cool, unfeeling efficiency of the professional—who has, as he follows your orders, his private opinion of your taste. In papering a room there is no thrill for him in rounding a difficult corner where the old house has settled unevenly; he eyes it, slaps on his paper, and goes on. He misses much. For you must figure, must experiment, must poise in breathless suspense atop the stepladder, wet paper held gingerly. And when at last you have it on smoothly—barring that one not-to-be-noticed wrinkle at the bottom—and have stepped back and cocked your head at it, there comes then that glow of satisfaction that the professional can never know, if you have ever—and I hope you have—hung that long strip in the hall, the one reaching from the upper ceiling to the first riser of the stairs, and have found it at last plumb and square, the pattern matched and never a wrinkle in its length as it hugs the wall, you will know what I mean. For you will never, thereafter, pass it without a faint echoing pride of accomplishment.

* * *

Of course, being of New England, we boast of our canniness and feel that we must apologize for hiring painters and paperhangers, as we do now and then. But, really, we enjoy it. There is a pleasure in making things new, in stripping off the old—and how the small boy and small girl in us delights in that long, slithery rip of faded wall paper!—and the putting on of the new. Walls blossom again, scarred paint is hidden under smoothness; we have again made things as they should be, have erased the marks of time and use and have brought out their inner ever-freshness. Though, to be sure, there are two schools regarding this. One group of us holds it best to get down to bare wood, to scrape and sandpaper and start afresh from the first. There is much to be said for this. It leads to rare discoveries of archæological significance; below four thicknesses of ceiling paper, smudged by the lamps and candles of generations, you may find a coating of olive-green paint, bordered by a pattern of red-headed green snakes with wings. After much thought you conclude this intended to represent a rose vine. To scrape a mantel, and find successive coats of brown, gray, white and yellow, growing ironhard as you delve deeper, gives you something to remember as you survey its cool ivory through the later years. But to this school belong only those gifted with infinite patience and leisure. Most of us work back to a clean surface, then slap on the new. And the result—I'm not sure that it isn't better. There is a rounded smoothness, a softness of outline about furniture and woodwork so treated; I am intimately acquainted with a square table that has acquired, by grace of many coats of enamel and paint, a certain dignity inherent neither in its design nor material. One has the sense that it has tried all shades and colors and, having run through the spectrum, has in its wise old age settled on dull orange and smoky black as most suitable.

There is, however, but one school of thought in paper hanging. Bare your walls. You find queer things, scraps of forgotten papers clinging in corners, nail holes in the oddest places, traces of walled-up doors and windows. You find that a century ago Jaalam built strips of furring into its plastered walls, head high, and drove oak pegs in them for the hanging of clothes; remove these strips, and through split lathes you see back plastering, to bar the winter winds, and the sturdy hewn and braced and pegged bones of your house. And these clinging scraps of paper remind you that last year, as you rummaged far under the attic eaves, you found tight brown rolls thriftily stowed there, rolls of wall paper incredibly naïve with quaint sprawled patterns of crimson and green and gold, smacking of dolmans and antimacassars and stovepipe hats. You remember these, and when folks ask you: "What are you doing this year?" with a subtle inflection on the "doing" that is impossible to convey, you bring down one of these rolls and show it solemnly. "We're doing the front chamber; pure Victorian, you see." And quite frequently and most embarrassingly they believe you, so that almost you distrust your own taste.

* * *

Now and then, to be sure, we get out a bit beyond our depth. Joe Weathern, this year, was inspired to spatterdash a floor; his prim thought rebelled at haphazard splotches and he set himself blithely to place each spot of maroon and white and sea-green precisely on the sand-colored background. The labor stretched from evening to evening and from week to week until it became a neighborhood joke. He finished the room, however, in time for his Aunt Caroline's annual visit; and, when she was shown the room, the dear old lady praised it but said; "I never did care for linoleum floors. They're cold. But I s'pose they're easy to lay, Joseph."

Still, despite such discouraging incidents, we persist. This season of hennaed fingernails and spatter-dashed hands may seem to some a reversion to the times of our sturdy but misguided ancestors, who painted themselves to discomfit and annoy the enemy. But it is really quite other; we are looking forward, making a new and more handsome world. And it is never ending. The picket fence we meant to build is still in the future; we used the joist to build a hood over the back door. We haven't done the hall ceiling, for we started to freshen the window trim of the spare room and, before we knew it, had redone the whole. But no matter. The garden needs weeding now. We put away paint pots and brushes, and we thriftily stow our spare rolls of paper under the attic eaves, to be the jest of the Jaalamites of seventy years hence. We're through—until next year. Then, some fine day, we will remember that half can of blue, or will recall that we had enough buff paint left to do the kitchen chairs. And again we will be busy "keeping up the place"—keeping it up with our growing consciousness of beauty.

DANIEL CHASE.

Thus Began the Berry School

Life for these people was a bitter struggle. The farmers and their wives early and late plowed their fields, planted their patches, tended their oxen or mules, guarded their few chickens from possums and foxes, watched hopelessly as the frosts nipped the blooms on the peach trees. The loss of the smallest thing meant so much to them. They could ill afford to spare an elder son or daughter to go to school, yet most of them were glad to send them, so eager were they that their children be educated. They wanted them to be able to "figger up their stuff"; to be able to hold their own against the world.

Yet the distances between the schools were too great; the roads were too bad. Martha Berry found herself faced with a serious problem. If she really were going to do any lasting good she must keep her pupils; begin a boarding school where they could live the year round.

She had managed somehow through what had seemed an endlessly discouraging winter. Since she could not be in all four schools at once, the greatest diplomacy had been required to keep any sort of attendance at those which she was not personally supervising. Hers was the guiding spirit and the work could not safely be left in the hands of any one else.

There were problems greater than the one of how to multiply herself. Inevitably those dismal months just past had brought forth only a few hardy stragglers. It was physically impossible for most of them to traverse the muddy frosty miles on foot, no matter how willing their parents nor how eager they were themselves. It was summer now, but when schooltime came once more, many of the children would be so hopelessly far behind that the work would all be to do over again.

She was merely scratching the surface with her scattered schools. And it was like pouring water into a leaky bucket to try to teach habits of cleanliness and order and health for a few hours each day only to send the children back into mountain cabins where they lived in one or two rooms with from ten to fifteen others. It seemed essential that they see cleanliness at first hand, as well as hear it preached to them. . . .

As Martha Berry sat in the doorway of the little log cabin which had seen her first practical venture, an endless array of children appeared before her with mute throats but wistful eyes. . . . She had a vision of a perfect home for them, of perfect teachers who would transform them into splendid men and women. She saw them going back after their enlightenment into the mountains and spreading their ideals until they had redeemed the South.

They were a worth-while investment and worth whatever sacrifices she might make. She must begin by giving. She had given her time and her money, but she must give more. She had an opportunity to put her father's example into practice. She arose while the impulse was still upon her, hitched up Roanie, as she had done on that first day of story telling, and drove rapidly into town.

She burst in upon Judge Moses Wright, the district judge and her legal adviser.

"Judge Wright, I want you to make out a deed to my school of all the land my father gave me. The boys are already working on that land and I want it to belong to them and the boys who will come after them forever. I'm going to build a dormitory for them, so they can move in and stay at the school." . . .

"Make the strongest charter you can. I want these children and nobody else to be my heirs."

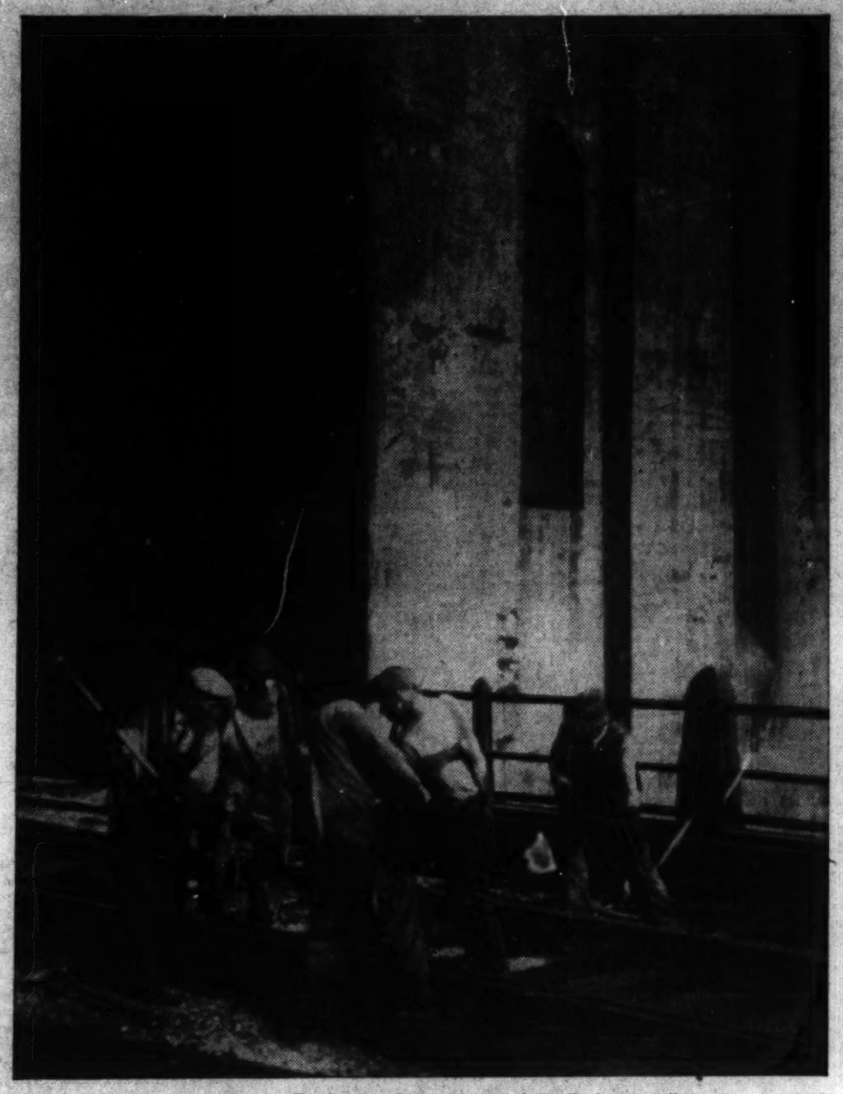
Thus began the Berry School of Mt. Berry, Georgia.—TRACY BYRNS, in "Martha Berry. The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot." (New York: Putnam.)

Corn Shocks

Secure against the rising wind they stand
Like wigwams in the twilight, and he goes
Through haze like wood smoke drifting on his land
From distance of a setting sun that glows.
He wishes that he need not go so soon—
That he could sit against a shock and hear
The calling quail, and watch the rising moon
As he had done in some far golden year.

The shocks were wigwams then, the moon his fire,
And he a mighty hunter home to rest—
O days that brought the harvest, turned desire
From dream to fact, he keeps within his breast
Some wistfulness, from your own magic born,
That calls like quail across the field of corn.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The Vanderpant Galleries, Vancouver, B. C.

"Builders."

IT IS rarely that a photograph of toil and toilers combines so much of social with artistic significance as does this picture entitled "Builders." These workmen, for all their sinewy strength with hammer and shovel, are no unfeeling clods, nor are they used as a dehumanized motif of curves within some artist's decorative pattern. Their quick, swaying rhythm, which so admirably contrasts itself with the straight, static façade of the building at the right of the picture, is upward reaching, and without any distortion of meaning or sentimentality conveys its underlying—or rather overlying—thought of aspiration. Surely this massive and luminous façade with its Gothic window must be one of many just and useful ends toward which men have labored.

As a composition the contrast of the darkness and light, the straight lines and curves, the smallness of the human beings, so well balancing, through movement and significance the overtowering mass of masonry, are all effective, but they are not only effective as art but as a symbol of labor and of life—achievement through cooperation of movement.

The naturalness and the universality of such a theme promise many new and significant uses for the photographer's art. A society which is made to perceive in every beautiful building, in every bridge and railroad a background of nameless and unnumbered toilers is a society which foretells ever widening sympathies and a new unity between art and daily realities.

And what delightful possibilities for small "accents" even so serious a photograph presents. The careful collar and tie convey an added significance in their juxtaposition to workman's overalls and dark background.

Two Kings of the European Theater

The production of "Helen!" was not a sudden whim, but a dream which had been maturing for years. And, granting everything that is due to Prof. Max Reinhardt, the English "Helen!" was the artistic creation of "C. B." and nobody else. This time last year he could tell you all about all the revivals of "La Belle Helène," and who performed in them. With Oliver Messel, he took me over to Berlin to see Reinhardt's production there. After reading the original French, I had already formed a vague but audacious plan to add a new Third Act. . . .

This was the great Reinhardt, quiet and courteous but tremendous in his own great castle; and this was the great Cochran—two kings and veterans of the European theatre. And I expected my little plan to be brushed aside like the feeble joke of a new court jester; or, at least, if I were bold enough, to provoke a lengthy argument. But it is one of the marks of great men to be receptive of new ideas, from whatever source they come. I spluttered my ideas; Herr Rudolf Kommer translated, and supported; there were a few questions in English and German, a few nods and comments; and within three minutes I had permission to go ahead. I was never so heartily surprised in my life. . . .

If "C. B." were in the habit of distributing advice I fancy that one of his mottoes would be, "Choose your man, believe in him, give him a free hand—but watch him." Again, it sounds but common sense; but, again, where else, and with whom, is this common sense the common practice? Messel and I were watched, paternally, all through, always with encouragement, never vexatiously. "C. B." read through the first draft of my lyrics (the only department of which I do claim to know something), praised them, and within a few days could sing (or, should I say, hum) them all by heart; but he put his unerring finger on two particular couplets, and gently asked if I could not do better there. There was nothing much wrong with them; they would have passed muster with most men; but I had to confess that I should there, at least, try to do better than that, and I believe I did.

It was the same with the dialogue, a long labor of drafting and redrafting, pruning and grafting. Every line and every word was scrutinized with the eye of a hawk, but a hawk both considerate and careful. There were letters and telephone conversations, two or three times a week, about this scene or that. One would have thought that "C. B." had nothing else in the world to do but get the dialogue of this one play right. I do not say that we always agreed; I can be as stubborn as most men, and "C. B.," when his mind is fixed, is as immovable as a rock (I had almost said a mule); he listens attentively and then quietly repeats his previous opinion.

There are points on which I should still disagree "if I had my time over again"; but I gratefully acknowledge that "C. B.'s" advice was generally proved to be right and was always constructive and helpful. Where we did differ importantly I must have seemed sometimes, to a man of his vast experience, a somewhat obstinate collaborator; and the courtesy and patience, the Fabian deliberation, with which he handled, and in the end, as a rule, removed, my opposition always commanded my admiration. But, for the protection of authors from managers of the future who may be moved by this example to attempt a Napoleonic omniscience and control, I may add that this kind of tutelage would be quite intolerable if it were exercised by the wrong man. "C. B.'s" advice, for example, never took the form, so embarrassing to authors, "I've thought of a few funny gags, old boy—you might put them in somewhere," but was always general and stimulating, drawing out the author's powers but letting him do his own work in his own way: "I believe, if you thought about it again, you might make something better of that," which is a very different ormula.—A. P. HERBERT, in the Preface to CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S "I Had Almost Forgotten." (London: Hutchinson.)

Market Day in Amersfoort

The old town babbles with excitement. Friday, you see, is Market Day. All the streets and thoroughfares are busy, crowded with high two-wheeled carts bringing peasants and their wives from the country, while the constant jingling of bicycle bells forms a pleasant accompaniment to the chatter of the people. Every quarter of an hour Lang Jan's big bells play a tune, and many pause to gaze up at the tall, ancient tower, looking so strong and firm against Holland's pale, sunny sky.

The center of interest is the market square. Here the wares are set out on stalls, hand-barrows, tables, carts, or maybe the cobbled ground. Beside a stand, and purchasing, if you please, artificial blooms in a country noted for its flowers, is a peasant woman with her little girl. They have come from Spaarkenburg by the Zuyder Zee. The woman carries a large market basket. Her fair hair is taken back from her forehead over a bolster-like pad, and neatly fastened with black hairpins. All is kept tidy by a small crocheted lace cap. The curious, high-shouldered dress of blue and white check cotton, and the long, dark-blue apron, are brightened by her red bead necklet.

The little girl, contentedly sucking a large slab of sweet stuff in a silver paper wrapper, is quite unaware of the interest taken in her black satin bonnet bordered with a thick roll of black plush. Her frock is long and full-skirted, sticking out like a miniature crinoline.

Here is a quaint old couple. Market Day is evidently an event worthy of their best attire. The man wears a black silk peaked cap, black double-breasted coat, and velvet trousers, while his wife is neatly dressed in a black, much-braided bodice, with full skirt and black satin apron. Her lovely lace cap has a goffered flounce at the back and blue ribbon round the crown. Peeping from beneath the frill are glittering gold ornaments. Both have discarded working clogs for black boots.

Here comes a big tricycle stacked with jars of pickled fish and gherkins. The flapping canvas roof protects it from sun and rain.

Some of the stalls show assortments of woolen underwear, chocolates, and toys, mixed with brooches, gaudy cushion covers, and shoddy dress materials; while quite a number display collections of old clothes, vases, fire-irons, books and mousetraps.

The little shops round the square are quite as interesting as the stalls, and here may be purchased the curious bread and cakes for which every Dutch town is noted.

Through a narrow street is the flower market, set out picturesquely on either side of a beautiful old moat. Here sit little lace-capped women, hands demurely clasped on laps, serenely awaiting customers. The scene is full of color. The seventeenth-century houses with crooked-beamed doorways, old and weather worn, making a lovely setting for the bright flowers and their quaint vendors.

A man wearing a hooded cloak, and black velvet breeches, fastened at the knee with silver buckles, plods, staff in hand, through the crowded way. Is he, with his flowing gray hair and beard, some Rip van Winkle awakened after a long sleep? And does he, as he makes his way through the streets of old Amersfoort, find Market Day very much changed in the last hundred years?

A. P.

The River Rhone

Thou Royal River, born of sun and shower
In chambers purple with the Alpine glow,
Wrapped in the spotless ermine of the snow
And rocked by tempests!—at the appointed hour
Forth, like a steel-clad horseman from a tower,
With clang and clink of harness dost thou go
To meet thy vassal torrents, that below
Rush to receive thee and obey thy power.
And now thou movest in triumphal march,
A king among the rivers! On thy way
A hundred towns await and welcome thee;
Bridges uplift for thee the stately arch,
Vineyards encircle thee with garlands gay,
And fleets attend thy progress to the sea!

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Poems.

Right Resistance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS presented to the world the demonstrable teaching that only the good is real and eternal. This he proved by healing and correcting whatever was discordant and erroneous in the human experiences of those who sought his help.

Even though Jesus was constantly confronted with arguments that would attempt to disprove his teachings, he stood firmly upon the fact of the allness of God. Rarely did he publicly teach and heal but that someone present questioned his methods or those of his disciples, and frequently the opposing arguments were based upon the Scriptures and fashioned in such a way as to appear logical and convincing. Yet Jesus never wavered, nor was he at all susceptible to the suggestions of those who opposed or did not understand what he was accomplishing for mankind.

Sometimes it was even necessary for Jesus to withstand the demands of those nearest and dearest to him; but his affection for them and his appreciation of their desire to be and to do good did not blind him to the truth or tempt him to be less vigilant in his resistance to erroneous arguments voiced by them. In every instance physical healing or other proofs of the correctness of his teachings followed these experiences. It is recorded that after his successful resistance to three temptations in the wilderness "angels came and ministered unto him."

Those who have earnestly followed the Master's example in the correct resisting of influences opposed to true progress and harmony have had beautiful experiences of protection and preservation for themselves and others, as witness an account in the twenty-seventh chapter of Acts of the storm at sea when Paul was being taken to Rome a prisoner. The record states that a condition of hopelessness prevailed among the sailors because of the apparently great danger. But Paul, instead of being influenced by the prevailing fear, urged them all to be of good cheer, saying, "For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve, saying, Fear not, Paul; . . . God hath given thee all them that sail with thee."

Christian Science points the way for all to be faithful in following Christ Jesus' footsteps. Experience teaches that only as we study and strive to do as he did are healing results obtained. At all times there is need to be alert lest the erroneous arguments of those about us succeed in discouraging or falsely influencing us.

Conversation, newspapers, literature, the radio, many of the present-day channels for information, contain much that would, if not resisted, fill one with fear of lack or loss. The teachings of Christian Science explain how one may resist all wrong thinking tending to result in suffering and discord. Christian Scientists are not disregardful of world conditions, nor unsympathetic with those who are suffering, but they understand that right resistance to any false atmosphere of thought is necessary if one would remain helpful to others and happy in his own experiences. And this resistance is never resentful or unloving, but quietly firm and purposeful, based on the truth of spiritual being.

A student of Christian Science was spending an evening with friends when the general conversation turned upon the present acute financial situation. Many present cited instances of people who had suffered great financial losses and were experiencing more or less serious troubles. Afterward, for several days, the student found herself the victim of a sense of depression and discouragement for which at first she could not account. But at length, recalling the evening during which the wrong arguments were accepted rather than resisted by her, she realized that she was depressed by the fear which these unresisted influences had produced in her consciousness. She then turned to practice the teachings of Christian Science by destroying fear and establishing in her consciousness the fact of the allness of God as did Jesus, and presently she found herself happy and free. It was then apparent to her that the unhappiness of several days might have been averted, had she been more alert during the unhelpful conversation.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." Many people are being relieved of cares—physical, mental, and financial—by intelligent obedience to this wise counsel. The need is simply to rise mentally by reflecting divine Mind, and any sense of labored resisting of evil is dispelled when one knows and maintains the spiritual facts of God's harmonious spiritual creation as did Jesus.

The Way-shower's correct spiritual knowing healed a vast amount of sickness and misery in that day. So, as we learn how to correct and promptly resist temptations to think erroneously, we too experience the same peace and inspiration that Jesus knew when, immediately following his correct resistance to temptation, "angels came and ministered unto him."

The Wall

"Something there is that doesn't love a wall."—*Robert Frost.*

"Not love a wall!
I sit above the meadow in the glowing fall,
Tracing the gray redoubt from square to square
That bounds the acres harvest-ripe and fair,
And wonder if it's true?
Nay! Ask the sumac and the teeming vine
That lean upon the boulders;
The crimsoning ivy and the wild woodbine,
Whose eager fingers clutch the stony shoulders;
The golden-rod, the aster and the rue,
Ask the red squirrel with the chubby cheek
Skipping from stone to stone
By a quick route, his hidden hoard to seek,
Making the little viaduct his own.
Look where the woodchuck lifts a cautious head
Between the rocks, close by the cabbage bed;
The honey bees have built a secret hive
In a forgotten chink;
And there a gray cocoon is tucked away,
Shrouding a miracle of mauve and pink
To wait its Easter Day.
The wall with pageantry is all alive.
And I who gaze
On the dark border here,
Drawn like a ribbon round the pasture-ways,
Embroidered with the glory of the year—
What is the wall to me?
Has it no beauty more than eyes can see?
Lo, I remember how in days of old
A grandsire toiled . . .
To dig the clumsy boulders from the mould;
Piled them in ordered rows again,
Fitting them firm and fast . . .
I see each stone, rough like his granite face—
Uncompromising, stern, no slave to love,
Dowered with little grace,
Grim with the hard, unjoyful task of living;
But strong to stand the wrath of storm and time,
And bolts that heaven lets fall.
Built of a patriot's prime —
How well I love the wall!

—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN, in "Heart of New England." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Little Headway Is Achieved By Listless Market

Mild Rally at Start Is Succeeded by Quiet Trading Period

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Preholiday apathy brought trading in the security markets almost to a standstill today, and prices generally shifted about lazily over an extremely narrow range.

Stocks started out with a mild rally, led by the alcohols, but the moderate upward flurry was of brief duration, and most quotations soon drifted back to around their levels of yesterday. Many operators had already left town for the protracted week-end; and those who remained found little to inspire them to lofty deeds.

The early half-hearted rally brought a moderate demand for alcohols shares, which maintained part of their 1 to 4-point advances into the late dealings. Oils were fairly firm in the last hour, while numerous other industrials, rails and utilities were virtually unchanged.

American Sugar was somewhat reactionary.

Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Wheat was a trifle heavy at one time, but other grains and cotton fluctuated in unimportant fractions. The dollar sagged a bit in foreign exchange dealings, but there was no pronounced pressure against the American currency.

Neutral Position

While there were a few technical readjustments of accounts and "evening up" operations reported in preparation for the three-day recess beginning Saturday, there were no indications of any extensive liquidation. At the same time, most traders were said to be maintaining a neutral position with the idea of waiting until after Labor Day to see "which way the cat jumps."

Preliminary estimates of the freight car loadings report for the week ended Aug. 26, which appears the last of the present week, forecast a small but contra-seasonal decrease. A moderate decline, however, would not be surprising to Wall Street owing to the recent relaxation in several lines of industry.

Late August and early September earnings of some of the leading industries, it is believed, may show a lower trend due to the fact that confusion still exists over the working of a number of the NRA codes. The financial district hopes the situation may be sufficiently clarified by the end of next month to permit a broad resumption of the forward movement.

Bonds Continue Quiet

The bond market displayed nothing today to distinguish it from recent dull and irregular sessions. trading was light in all groups and prices varied slightly except in a few instances.

The action of prime issues was watched for some indication of response to the lowering of interest rates for short term credit, but buyers showed no inclination to engage in competitive bidding. Prices were firm, though some loans of high rating sold a shade below the closing levels of Wednesday.

Secondary rails and utilities were without definite trend. There were moderate losses in some loans of the Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific. International Telephone, and American & Foreign Power.

Gains were contributed by obligations of the American Telephone, North American Co., Duquesne Light, B. F. Goodrich, and Union Pacific.

United States Governments were firmer after their moderate sell-off in the last hour yesterday. Treasury issues rose slightly. Trading was light.

Expiration of the conversion date for the British Government 5½s, a source of activity in the foreign division. French issues yielded a little, but were only lightly traded. Japan 6s rallied a point against their recent decline.

Erratic Fluctuations In Chicago Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Erratic fluctuations characterized the grain markets today.

Wheat dropped abruptly more than 2 cents a bushel at the start on profit-taking from speculators who thought yesterday's 6-cent advance was too steep. This was followed by breaks and rallies in rapid succession over a 2-cent range with a late bulge reaching the best prices of the day. All other grains swung up and down with wheat. Some evening up trades for the triple holiday ahead were noted. A private crop report, issued a day ahead of most, indicated a corn crop of 2,160,000,000 bushels, a drop of 113,000,000 bushels from the official estimate last month, but had no appreciable effect on the market.

Closing prices were—Wheat: September, 86-86⅛; December, 90-90¼; May, 94⅛-⅝. Corn: September, 48⅞; December, 54¾-⅞; May, 60⅝-¾. Oats: September, 37⅛-¼; December, 40⅛; May 43¾-⅛. Rye: September, 70¾; December, 76⅛; May, 83¼.

Radio to Link Exercises

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—In 229 simultaneous graduation exercises in cities throughout the country, linked by a nation-wide radio network to enable them to listen jointly to a commencement address by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, over 2000 bank workers will receive on Sept. 16 their graduation certificates from the various chapters of the American Institute of Banking, the educational section of the American Bankers Association, it was announced here yesterday by the national headquarters of the institute.

N. Y. Central Employs Workers

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The New York Central Railroad announces that it is planning to employ in its repair shops next month 8 per cent more men than it employed in August and 20 per cent more than in July. The total number of workers will be increased 385, rising from 7224 employed in August to 8113 in September.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 31	Net Chg. Aug. 30
			—A—					
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1100	11	10⅞	10⅞	(1)
12½	8½	..	Address-Ftanb	100	11¼	11	11	...
9¼	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100				
11⅞	1¾	1.00	Affiliated Prod	100			8½	
107½	47½	.3	Air Reduction	300	105¾	104½	104¾	1¾
23½	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	39400	31¾	29¾	30¾	...
1¾	¾		Allegheny Corp	4100	6¼	5¾	6	...
2¼	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	14	13½	13½	...
30	1¼		Allegheny pf xw	100	13			
143⅜	70⅜	.4	Allied Chem	1300	130	126½	126½	(2)
44¾	18½	.2	Amerada	12300	46¼	44	44½	...
18	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	20	20	20	...
28½	8		Am Bank Note	100	28	28	28	...
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	12	11¾	11¾	...
97½	40	.4	Am Can	3900	93½	89	89	...
136	112	.7	Am Can pf	100	131	131	131	...
18⅜	1¾		Am Car & Fdry	1600	31¾	31¾	31¾	...
18⅜	11		Am Car & F pf	100	45½	44½	44½	...
51¼	24	.31	Am Chicle	500	48¾	46¾	46¾	...
85½	13		Am Com Alcohol	9300	66¼	63	64	...
6	1		Am Encaustic T	100	3½		3½	...
19½	3½	..	Am & For Pow	10400	14½	13	14⅛	...
44½	7½	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	35	33½	33½	...
32⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
81¼	4½	.1	Am Hawaiian	2400	18¾	17½	17½	...
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	900	11	10¾	10¾	...
15¼	4½	..	Am International	1600	11¾	11	11	...
3½	⅞	..	Am La France	100	1¾			
23⅞	5½	..	Am Locomotive	800	34¾	34	34¾	...
63	17½	..	Am Loco pf	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
32⅝	3¼	..	Am Metal	4300	20¾	20	20	...
18⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	4500	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	...
10	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	2800	16¾	15¾	15¾	...
31½	8¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	3400	23¾	22¾	23¾	...
47⅜	20½	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	34	34	34	...
8¾	1¾	..	Am Ship & Com	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
36⅜	11½	.3	Am Shipbuilding	30	25¾	25	25	...
42½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5500	39	38¼	38¼	...
39	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	23½	23	23	...
47⅞	20	2½	Am Stoves	200	40¾	40	40¾	...
¼	21½	.2	Am Sugar Ref	500	65¼	64¼	64¼	...
134⅜	86¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	8100	125	124½	125¼	...
27⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	30	36¾	36¾	37	...
43¼	10⅜	.1	Am Wat W & E	1800	30¾	28	29½	...
35⅛	9¼	.1	Am WW&E pf	900	25	24	24¼	...
86	36	.6	Amat W lpf	100	68	68	70	...
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
61½	22¾	..	Am Woolen pf	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	...
10⅛	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	5¾	4	4	...
22½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	8100	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	...
23⅞	9¾	.1	Archer Daniels	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	300	27	26¾	27	...
115	95	.7	Archer Dan pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
¼	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	6000	5¾	5	5⅛	...
4	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4100	3¼	3	3¼	...
90	41	.7	Armour Del pf	700	81	80	80	...
1	1½	..	Arnold Constable	200	5½	1¼	5½	...
5	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
30	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	16½	16¼	16¼	...
53½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	200	28½	28	28½	...
80½	34	..	Atchison T&SF	3400	69¼	68	68¼	...
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	100	49	48	48	...
28	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	23¼	23½	23½	...
23½	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	27½	27½	27½	...
31¾	12	.1	Atl Refining	4400	30¾	29½	29¾	...
30½	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
81	61	.6	Atlas Powder pf	100	78	78	78	...
44¼	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	1800	61½	59½	59½	...
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
38	13	.1	Austin Nichols A	100	35	35	35	...
16¾	5¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	9400	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
			—B—					
17¾	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4900	14¾	14	14⅛	...
37⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7200	35¼	34⅜	35	...
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	36½	36	36¼	...
40	20	.2	Bangor & Aroos	400	40½	38½	39	...
7⅛	⅜	..	Barker Bros	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	4800	10¼	9¾	10¼	.10
87	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	17½	17½	17½	.17
12½	3⅛	..	Belding Hem	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	.11½
91½	62¼	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	93½	82½	83½	...
15	14	1½	Beneficialind Ln	300	14½	13½	14	...
31¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	18¾	18½	18½	18½
31½	9	..	Best & Co	100	30½	30¼	30¼	.31
49¼	18¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3600	40	39¼	39¼	.40
93½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	23	22	22	.22
19½	5½	..	Blaw Knox	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	.14½
54½	9¼	.1	Bohn Alum & Br	600	47½	47½	47½	.47
37⅝	18	1.80	Borden	13100	28¼	27¾	27¾	.28½
21¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	2100	19½	19	19½	.19¾
14¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1300	11¾	11½	11¾	.11¾
41¾	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	300	32½	32	32½	.33
7¼	2½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	77½	77	77	...
63½	28	.2	Brown Shoe	300	49¾	48½	48½	.49¾
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	11¾	11	11½	.11
4¼	⅜	..	Bruns-Terminal	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
9⅞	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	500	6½	6¼	6½	.6⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	23	23	23	.23½
8¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	4	3¾	4	.4
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	.3¼
20½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	800	17¼	16¾	17	.16¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	4	4	4	.4
9½	1	..	Bush Term dsb	100	6	6	6	.6
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	14	14	14	.14
4½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	3¾	2¾	3¾	.3¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1900	34½	34	34	.34¾
			—C—					
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	.1¼
9½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	.6¼
41¼	7½	.1	Canada Dry	2300	31½	30½	31½	.30½
20⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	.16¾
35½	14	.1	Cannon Mills	300	27½	26½	27¼	.27
12½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	8½	8½	8½	.8¾
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	7100	78¾	76¼	77	.77
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1300	23¾	23¾	23½	.23½
58¾	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	14200	47¾	45	47½	.45½
12⅜	1⅛	..	Celotex Co pf	10	8	8	8	...
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	.33½
43½	5⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	12500	36½	35	35¼	.35⅝
20½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16	16	16	...
53½	14¾	..	Chesapeake Corp	2400	48¾	46½	48¾	.48¼
49¼	24½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8500	47¾	46¼	47¾	.47¾
8½	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	600	4½	4½	4½	.4½
7¾	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	200	5	5	5	.5½
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	8½	8½	8½	.8½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	14¾	14¼	14¼	.14¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2500	12¾	12¾	12¾	.13⅛
34¾	3	..	Chi & N'west pf	1900	22	22	22½	.25
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	10½	10¾	10⅝	.10½
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	21½	21½	21½	.22
10½	2	..	Chi R'k Isl & P	200	7	6¾	7	...
15	3¼	..	Chi R&P 6% pf	300	9½	8¾	9	.8¾
22⅜	6¼	.1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12½	12½	12½	...
34	5	.1	Chickasaba Cot O	300	25¼	24¾	24¾	.25¼
10½	3	..	Childs Company	100	7	7	7	...
47⅝	7¾	..	Chrysler	28500	45⅜	44½	44½	.44⅜
28	7½	.2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19	19	19	...
	¾	..	City Stores	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.1⅜
14¾	5	..	Clark Equipment	50	9¾	9¾	9¾	.9¾
41½	10	.1	Cluett Peabody	100	30	30	30	...
23⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	300	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	.18½
31⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1900	1¾	19¾	19¾	.19½
80	63¼	.7	Collins & A pf	40	76	76	76	.76
17⅝	3¼	..	Colo Fuel & I pf	800	6¾	6¼	6¾	.6¾
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	20	20	20	.23
78¼	9	.80	Columbia Gas	7500	20½	19¾	19¾	.19½
			Columbia Pic vtc	200	23¼	23½	23½	.23
24½	6¾	..	Columbian Carb	1000	65	64½	64½	.64½
91½	23½	.2	Comm Credit	600	26¾	26¼	26¼	.26½
16¾	11	..	Comm Cred A	5400	13¾	13¾	13¾	.13¾
38	7	..	Comm Cred A	1000	38½	38	38	...
43½	18	.2	Comm Inv Tr	1700	38¾	38	38¾	.38¾
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	39100	39½	37½	38¾	.38¼
6¾	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	4800	3¼	3¼	3¾	.3¼
60½	21	.6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	100	45½	45	45	...
27⅝	11⅜	.80	Congoleum Nairn	9400	24½	23¾	24	.23½
14⅝	5	..	Consol Film I pf	200	10	9¼	9¼	.9¼
44¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	14700	51¼	49¾	50½	.50½
99	53	.5	Consol Gas pf	200	91½	91	91½	.90⅞
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	14200	14¾	13¾	13¾	.13¾
3½	1	..	Consol Textile	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
10½	1½	..	Container A	1400	9¾	9¼	9¾	.9¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	3½	3¾	3¾	.3½
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	13¾	13¼	13¼	.14¼
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	.3¼
64	36	.4	Cont Baking pf	100	61¾	61¼	61¾	.61¾
66⅞	35½	.2	Cont Can	4900	67⅜	66	66	.66¼
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	12½	12	12½	.11¾
38⅜	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	30⅛	30	30¾	.30
4	1	..	Cont Motors	300	2½	2½	2½	.2½
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	8300	18¼	17½	17⅝	.17½
80¾	45¾	.3	Corn Products	1700	80¼	77	77	.78¼
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	.5⅜
39½	23	.2	Cream of Wheat	600	31¾	31	31	.31¾
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork &S	300	46¼	45½	45½	.46¼
8½	1	..	Crown Zellrbach	300	6¼	6	6½	.6⅝
68¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	49½	49½	49½	.49
4¾	⅜	..	Cuba Co	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	.2½
16	2½	..	Cuban Ry pf	80	6	6	6	...
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	8	7¾	7¾	.8
50½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	51¾	51	51	.50
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	54¾	54¼	54¾	...
4¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	3¾	3½	3¾	.3½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	.6¼
			—D—					
8¾	1¾	.60	Davega St	200	8½	8½	8½	.8¾
12	2¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	38	36¾	38	.38
83¾	37¾	..	Del & Hudson	1500	79¾	78½	78½	.80
48	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	340	37	36	36¾	.36¼
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	18	12	12	.12
32½	17½	.1	Diamond Match	500	23¾	21½	22½	.22½
38¾	12	.1f	Dome Mines	14300	33¾	31¾	33¼	.32¾
26¾	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	21½	21	21	...
18½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	13½	13½	13½	.14⅜
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	13¾	12½	13¾	...
85¾	32½	.2	du Pont de Nem	6300	83¾	80¾	80¾	.81½
118	87½	.6	du Pont deb	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	.112¾
102½	90	.5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	100	100	100	...
			—E—					
85¾	46	.3	Eastman Kodak	1500	83½	82	83½	.84
10	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	13¼	13½	13½	.13
5½	3⅜	..	Edison Schlid	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	.5
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	21¾	21¼	21¾	.21¾
8½	1	..	Elec Boat	4300	8¾	8	8½	.8¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1300	3¾	3¾	3¾	.3
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	9¾	9¾	9¾	.9¾
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	21¼	21	21	.21
22¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	21½	21	21½	.18
64	21	.8	Elec Stg Battery	100	47½	47½	47½	.45¾
4	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1½	1½	1½	...
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	.9¾
40½	18	.5½	Engineers PS ww	100	28½	28½	28½	...
13¾	6½	.1	Equitable Off Bld	300	10¼	10	10¼	.10¼
28⅜	7¾	..	Erie RR	400	24¼	23¾	23¾	.23¾
28½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	26¼	25½	25½	.25¾
18½	3	.30	Eureka Vacuum	200	10¾	10	10	.10
7½	⅜	..	Evans Products	100	4	4	4	.4
			—F—					
6¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf st	10	5½	5½	5½	...
5¼	1¾	..	Fed Bell & W	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	.3
6¾	1¼	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	.3¾
30	7½	.80	Fed'd ept Sto	200	26	25¾	25¾	.26
36	19¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29½	29½	29½	.29½
9	5	.60	Fifth Ave Bus	100	7	7	7	...
31½	8¼	.2	Firestone T & R	1800	23½	23¾	26¾	.26¼
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	57½	57½	59¾	.58¼
26¼	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	23¾	23½	23¾	.23¾
18¼	12¼	..	Fox Film A	400	15	14¼	14½	.15¼
43¼	16¼	.2	Freeport Texas	1100	43¼	43	43½	.43¾
			—G—					
8¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	.4¼
12	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	100	10	10	10	.9¾
43¼	12¾	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	39	38½	39	.38
27	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	1300	23	22	23	.22
38⅜	11¾	.1	Gen Baking	800	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	.13⅝
104	90¼	.8	Gen Baking pf	100	104	104	104	.104½
16½	3¼	..	Gen Bronze	2800	8¾	8	8¼	.8
30¾	10½	.40	Gen Electric	8400	25	24¾	24¾	.24¾
12½	10⅛	.40	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11	12½	.12½
33⅛	21	1.60	Gen Foods	2300	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	.27¾
37⅛	17¾	..	Gen Gas & El A	400	18¾	18¼	18¾	.18¾
17⅜	4¾	..	Gen Gas & El B	1000	5¾	5¼	5¾	.5¾
17⅜	4¾	..	Gen Gas & El pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	...

Financial: News and Comment

Rural Purchasing Keeps Up Activity Of Auto Industry

City Buyer Replaced by Farmer as Major Influence in Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 31—Reports from more than 70 important automobile distribution points in the United States show the farmer swinging into the buying line with a sudden burst of strength.

The reentry of the ruralist into the motor market is described, in an interview by Mr. H. H. Blohm of R. L. Polk & Co., as the present leading factor in the upward curve of automobile sales. The rate of distribution for August indicates that the 1929 curve may be crossed before the summer is over, he said.

"There has been a constant upward curve since shortly after the bank holidays of last March," Mr. Blohm declared. "Even now, weeks after the seasonal decline was expected to set in, buying of automobiles continues, and production is constantly being stepped up in the factories. Some of the plants, especially those turning out low-priced cars, are four and five weeks behind in orders, and production schedules have been posted for far into September."

13 P. C. Above 1932

Polk has just completed compilation of new car sales in the 48 states for the first seven months of the year showing a total of 868,027, or 13.1 per cent more than for the like period of last year. The July total is the largest thus far in 1933. Usually the sales peak of the motorcar industry falls earlier in the year, generally in April, but thus far in 1933 sales totals have shown a steady increase since March.

Up to this time the city buyer has been the leading factor in the automobile trade recovery, but he seems to be easing off now. As he does so the farmer takes up the banner. This is to be expected, Mr. Blohm said, as higher prices for farm products, which are now moving toward the market, cannot fail to be reflected almost immediately in increasing new car sales volume.

"It is quite likely that the rural areas, reflecting the beneficial effects of the Government's agricultural relief program, will offset the letup in the rate of urban buying which has been noted in the last few weeks, and will enable the automobile industry to continue the rapid pace at which it has been traveling since early spring.

August Sales Rise

"The entire country hailed as a portent of better times the event in May of this year when the new car sales curve definitely crossed the 1932 curve into better territory," Mr. Blohm continued. "In that month there was an increase of 22 per cent over the sales of the previous May.

"This is an important date as it marked the first time since 1929 when any one month's sales total passed the total for the corresponding month of the previous year. Since 1929 the monthly reports issued by Polk had progressively shown a discouraging drop below the totals for the like month of the year before.

"As preliminary sales figures for August begin to come the industry has still further reason for optimism. Reports from more than 70 large cities for the first 10-day period show an increase of 6 per cent over the sales for July. Examples of rural support have been frequent lately. This is strikingly true of the South."

Hardware Prices Are Displaying Firmer Trend

Prices on hardware and allied lines are reflecting a much firmer trend, as manufacturing operations are changed to conform with the industrial code, and as the costs of raw materials continue to mount.

Most of the advances now becoming effective range from 5 to 25 per cent, says Hardware Age in its market summary, but in a few instances, where recent prices did not return production costs, the advances are even more marked.

Both wholesale and retail sales have held their own at the recently improved levels, and as the recovery act gains momentum, further betterment is expected. Sales in agricultural sections, due largely, it is believed, to the prevailing low prices for farm products, have not shown so much improvement as has been noted in industrial districts.

Wamsutta Reports Best August Sales in History

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 31—Wamsutta percale sheets and pillow cases have surpassed in sales any August in history of the corporation or since 1846. With sales for about another week to be included, total orders for this exclusive line were 90 per cent ahead of the entire month of August last year and above any full month since the line was started.

For the year, statistics on sheets and pillow cases show total sales 70 per cent ahead of the preceding year, and with sales increasing rapidly, it is believed actual sales will more than double the 1932 total.

Sears Raises Implement Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Sears, Roebuck & Co. has raised prices of farm implements around 30 per cent for such items as plows, tractor disc harrows, rotary hoes and cultivators. The boost on corn planters is around 30 per cent and for Bradley mower about 10 per cent. Upward adjustments of varying amounts were made practically throughout the entire list. This brings Sears' prices more closely in line with those prevailing in the industry as a whole.

Waco Aircraft Co. Net

TROY, Ohio, Aug. 31—Waco Aircraft Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $58,786 after charges, or 28 cents a share on 145,000 shares, compared with a net loss of $61,213 a year before. For the quarter ended June 30 net was $21,494, or 15 cents a share, compared with $34,310 or 23 cents a share in the preceding quarter.

Start Harvesting 1933 Oyster Crop

THE first battalion of an army estimated at about 70,000 men will start to work today to harvest the 1933 crop of oysters, according to estimates by William H. Raye, president of Bluepoints, Inc., a subsidiary of General Foods Corporation.

Of this total, about 30,000 are year-round workers, so that about 40,000 additional will be needed to harvest the crop during the "R" months, said Mr. Raye. The value of this year's crop will reach $20,000,000 at wholesale prices.

Ford, Not Member Of NRA, Pays More Than Code Average

DETROIT, Aug. 31—Henry Ford has said he would have to "live down to the automobile code to live up to it."

The Ford Motor Company pays a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor, the rate ranging upward to 90 cents for trained workers. This compares with the 43 cents an hour rate for the Detroit area, indorsed as a minimum wage under the NRA automobile code, which Ford has not signed.

The majority of the 90,000 employees on Ford's pay rolls are working 40 hours a week, according to Ford spokesmen. At times, during the rush season, the company has operated some departments on a 48-hour week basis, but Ford recently ordered all departments to operate only 40 hours.

The automobile code provides for a 35-hour week, with manufacturers permitted to increase the number of hours to 48 during a rush season, not to be extended more than six weeks.

Ford pioneered the $5 day and eight-hour day in the automobile industry, and while he is not a signatory of the NRA code, his spokesmen point out that his employees received as much, if not more, for their labors as the employees of other manufacturers.

Bank Clearings Up 5.6 P. C. in Last Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Bank clearings last week for all leading cities, as reported today by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., totaled $3,999,370,000, an increase of 5.6 per cent above the $3,788,080,000 shown for the corresponding week last year. At New York City the figure rose 4.3 per cent to $2,724,621,000, while the aggregate for the remainder of the country was 8.4 per cent high.

Some reduction in the final week of August is not unusual, according to the agency, and the clearings for the week are close to the lowest for any full week since April.

American Radiator Shows A Profit Since Last May

Operations of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. have been on a profitable basis since May, reflecting the upturn in general business and in small residential construction and rehabilitation in particular. The improvement in bookings first became perceptible in April, and has shown a steady gain since then.

As to whether the company will show a profit for the entire year depends largely on how business holds the remaining months and extent of charge-offs to be absorbed for depreciation and depletion. Indications, however, point to maintenance of the present pace of activity during the big shipping season, September, October and early November.

Canada's Wheat Put At 268,000,000 Bushels

WINNIPEG — Weekly Market News of Winnipeg crop report, compiled by Sanford Evans of Sanford Evans Statistical Bureau, in fourth crop report of the season placed wheat crop of the three prairie provinces at 268,000,000 bushels, based on reports from 337 correspondents in prairie provinces, combined with estimates of yield from 15,000 points.

Manitoba wheat is set at 30,000,000 bushels, Saskatchewan 130,000,000, Alberta 105,000,000. Provincial estimates are subject to revision.

General Gas Earnings Off Sharply From 1931

General Gas & Electric Corporation (controlled by Associated Gas & Electric Corporation through subsidiaries) reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, net of $2,709,154 after charges, equal to $4.11 a share on combined 15,344 no-par shares of $8 preferred, 22,267 no-par shares of $7 preferred, 337,014 no-par shares of $6 convertible Series A preferred and 284,218 no-par shares of $6 convertible Series B preferred.

This compares with net in 1931 (revised) of $6,210,193 equal after preferred dividends paid to 37 cents a share on 5,852,515 no-par shares of class A common.

International Paper & Po...

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—International Paper & Power Co. reports that consolidated gross sales in the second quarter of this year was $31,852,623, compared with $31,209,631 in the second quarter of last year; net revenue, including other income, before charges, was $9,856,934, compared with $9,944,618, and a net loss of $1,535,417 after all charges including depreciation, compared with a net loss of $1,856,237 in the second quarter of 1932.

Montreal Bond Offering

MONTREAL, Aug. 31—Issue of $13,500,000 City of Montreal 4½ per cent bonds maturing serially from 1934 to 1948, is being offered by a Canadian syndicate headed by Bank of Montreal at prices varying from 100.12 for the 1934 maturity, to 96.30 for the 1948 maturity. Yields range from 4.30 to 4.65 per cent.

Banks Will Work With Government In Recovery Plan

Association Official Promises Coöperation Along Constructive Lines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The banks of the United States will coöperate to the fullest extent with the Federal Government in its efforts to reduce unemployment and restore normal business activity, Mr. F. M. Law, first vice-president of the American Bankers Association, declared in a statement in the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal.

Mr. Law said that coöperation among banks themselves is the first step, and he pointed out that for several years his organization had aided bankers to establish regional clearinghouses to standardize banking practices and create a solid basis of fair competition, before which "injurious competitive practices were reducing bank revenues to the vanishing point."

"Banks must compete, yet it is surely a development of extraordinary importance to the nation that banking competition is being confined more and more to such things as service and soundness of policies, rather than high interest rates, free services and concessions to important customers," Mr. Law says.

"In view of the fact that it has become the announced policy of the Federal Government to prevent wasteful rivalry between various elements of an industry, it is significant to look back over the things which bankers have done in the past few years to build a solid basis for fair competition.

"In 447 clearinghouses, whose members hold approximately 85 per cent of all bank deposits in the United States, banks have an effective instrument for local group action in working out agreements for fair competition. By private and forum discussion, plans and projects first can be submitted to thorough analysis, and their moot points ironed out before they become binding on participating members, while regulation that comes from the free will and acquiescence of members bound by a mutualized form of extra-legal regulations is more effective than any law or legal penalty. The benefits of competition are retained, while the abuses and unfair practices, which originate in unbridled rivalry and, if unchecked, lead to difficulty, are obviated by the rule of reason under clearinghouse supervision."

The clearinghouse idea, originally developed for big city banks, has spread until it embraces today not only most centers with population in excess of 25,000, but also 155 smaller cities and scores of counties or other regional units, he added, largely as a result of the efforts of the bank management commission of the American Bankers Association, "which has stressed the benefits to be derived from voluntary coöperation and the dangers of going it alone without regard to profits or the future."

Referring to clearinghouses, Mr. Law holds that with these "as the focal point locally, with group and state organization machinery in existence in every part of the country and with a national body rich in experience going back 58 years, banking possesses modern, efficient machinery for action along constructive lines of mutual helpfulness, fully equal to any requirements which may be put upon it as the result of President Roosevelt's recovery plan."

Willys-Overland Claims Solvency

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 31—Willys-Overland Company is solvent and its assets will more than satisfy its indebtedness on its $2,000,000 bond issue, answer by receivers in United States District Court to foreclosure bill of National City of New York declared. The bank acted as trustee for bondholders in filing foreclosure bill, and among other things it asked that receivers other than John N. Willys and Linwood Miller, present receivers, be named under foreclosure suit.

The answer stated the whole plant should be sold as a single unit, since sale of any portion would destroy the value of the portion remaining for unsecured creditors. Judge Hahn will rule later on the foreclosure bill. He gave receivers permission to manufacture 4600 passenger cars.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Income Slightly Higher

MONTREAL, Aug. 31—Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd., reports for the quarter ended June 30 operating revenues and other income of $2,377,832, compared with $2,351,536 a year before.

After adding profit on bonds and debenture redeemed of $848,753, and deducting $127,026 loss on exchange, gross was $2,335,560, compared with $2,531,511. There was a profit on exchange in 1932 period of $125,969.

After operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, preferred dividends, etc., balance for common dividends was $564,965, compared with $762,180.

Gasoline Price Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New York, effective tomorrow, will increase service station and tank wagon prices ½ cent a gallon and dealer margins of a similar amount. All gasoline marketing companies will discontinue the practice of allowing discounts at service stations in accordance with terms of the oil code.

U. G. I. Electric Output Up

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—Electric output of United Gas Improvement System companies the week ended Aug. 26 was 86,400,243 kilowatt hours, compared with 87,960,988 a year ago, up 14.6 per cent. In August 10 week output was 85,871,996 kilowatt hours, compared with 87,009,143, up 15 per cent.

Foreign Countries Extend Use Of American Cotton Materially

Consumption Abroad in 1932-33 Season Jumps to 43.7 P. C. of Domestic Crop Compared With Only 35.3 P. C. in 1930-31 Season

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—One of the encouraging features of the world cotton situation from the standpoint of the cotton trade of this country is the fact that foreign countries have materially increased their consumption of American cotton, not only absolutely but relatively to their use of foreign growths, during the past two seasons.

American cotton constituted 43.7 per cent of the total foreign consumption of all growths in the 1932-33 season, according to data compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, compared with only 42.8 per cent in the 1931-32 season and only 35.3 per cent in the 1930-31 season. From 1930-31 to 1932-33, foreign consumption of American cotton increased 2,099,000 bales while consumption of foreign growths declined 576,000 bales.

The trend to a larger use of American and a smaller use of foreign cotton during the last two years is found in the returns from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the Orient and minor consuming countries. From 1930-31 to 1932-33, Great Britain increased its consumption of American cotton by 431,000 bales but decreased its consumption of foreign growths by 20,000 bales.

The Continent increased its use of American cotton by 370,000 bales but reduced its consumption of foreign cotton by 88,000 bales. The Orient and minor consuming countries increased their spinning of American cotton by the extraordinary amount of 1,298,000 and decreased their spinning of foreign cottons by 488,000 bales.

Swing to American Cotton

It will be noted that the increase in the use of American cotton was greater than the decrease in the use of foreign growths. The net result was an increase of 1,623,000 bales in total consumption of all kinds of cotton abroad, according to the exchange figures.

Total consumption of all growths has increased materially during the past two seasons in all foreign divisions of the world spinning industry. This improvement in foreign mill activity has accrued entirely to the benefit of American cotton. In only three previous seasons since the World War was foreign consumption of American cotton larger than last season.

The increase in the relative use of American cotton last season and the season before last represents a reverse swinging by foreign spinners to American cotton from foreign growths, after they had swung heavily from American cotton to foreign growths in the previous two years. As a result of the counter-movement toward American cotton the American staple last season constituted nearly as large a percentage of the total consumption abroad as on an average in the previous decade. American cotton constituted 44.5 per cent of all cotton consumed abroad in the 10 seasons prior to three seasons ago, while last season it was 43.7 per cent of the total.

The larger relative use of American cotton in the last two seasons has been due in the main to the fact that during this period the supplies of American cotton have been unusually heavy while the supplies of foreign growths have been moderate, resulting in American cotton selling at attractive levels relative to foreign cottons.

Supply Situation Reversed

When the world business depression began in 1929-30, the world had a large supply of foreign cottons and a moderate supply of the American staple, which depressed the relative prices of foreign growths, thereby increasing the consumption of them at the expense of American cotton.

This trend to foreign cottons was accentuated by the policy pursued by the American government of withholding American cotton from the market in an effort to stem the price decline. The resultant curtailment in the consumption of American cotton, together with the abnormally large American crop and the small production abroad in 1931, reversed the supply situation and led to the accumulation of large supplies of the domestic staple.

This caused a relative depression in the price of American cotton and this in turn resulted in larger consumption of the American fiber.

With American cotton production being sharply reduced under the Government's acreage control program, and with foreign production again moving upward, the relative price movements of American and foreign cottons will be watched with interest by the trade during the coming year.

In consequence of the large carryover of American cotton from last season, the supply of American cotton for this season will be large relative to the supply of foreign cotton, notwithstanding the moderate size of the current American crop, and it is believed that this will keep the price of American cotton on a relatively attractive basis for some months at least.

But a continuation of the present trend toward smaller production in this country and larger production abroad would logically lead, it would seem, to American cotton selling on a less competitive relationship with foreign growths, and result in a reduction in the relative consumption of American cotton abroad.

The World's Business

Capital or Credit

BANKS are on sound ground when they complain that they are not responsible for the paucity of investment capital. Banks finance business in the movement of goods. Investors finance new developments and fresh enterprise. The entrepreneur solicits capital from the investment public and gives his bonds in token thereof. But money lenders are as shy in supplying new capital as are the banks in supplying new credit. The responsibility must be placed on the Government's doorstep. As long as there remains any uncertainty about the standard of value, capitalists will not lend their money for long periods, lest they are repaid in depreciated or devalued dollars. Investment confidence will return only when currency stabilization returns. Meantime the Government, realizing this predicament, is filling the rôle of investor by putting through a vast public works program. That is to say, public enterprise is filling the vacuum created by the hesitation of private enterprise. Moreover, the Government, through the R. F. C., and innumerable financing agencies, has long since become the country's leading banker. General Johnson, however, would prefer to see the banks as well as business take advantage of the Government's proffer of partnership. This is possible to the banks if they offer the R. F. C. preference shares in return for new capital, as Mr. Jesse Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., has more than once invited them to do.

R. F. C.

Chairman Jesse Jones says the Reconstruction Finance Corporation stands ready to buy up to $4,000,000,000 worth of preferred stocks of banks. Under the emergency banking act it was empowered to make such purchases and up to Aug. 12 it had bought just under $80,000,000 worth of such stock. This method of Government aid to the banks is far more advantageous to the banks than direct loans. Direct Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans tie up part of the bank's portfolio and make the Government a preferred creditor. Under the preferred stock arrangement the Government is not a creditor at all. It merely has a preferred equity. Undercover skirmishing is apparently going on in Washington over the disposition of the banks not yet reopened for business. The National Depositors' Committee is pressing for the Government to open all the 1330 banks still closed, under a blanket plan, instead of handling each bank separately. The Treasury asks where the money will come from.

Bank Position

So far the banks do not seem to have liberalized credit. At least that is Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's grumble. And business men to whom I have talked confirm his impression. One of them said to me the other day, "My bank scrutinizes my operations just as ultra-carefully as it has at any time during the last two years." Figures for the reporting member banks show this reduction in business loans (in millions of dollars):

March 1 ..... $5393
Aug. 23 4788

These figures may be an eye opener to those who have felt that the banks have been financing the recovery movement. What has happened in respect of money may be variously explained. Existing money is being put into goods and securities. It has also attained a higher rate of velocity. A dollar that is used 20 times a day will clearly move twice as many goods as one that is used only 10 times. Dr. Harold G. Moulton calls the process "commercial inflation."

Mr. Montagu Norman

It is a great gain to read that Mr. Montagu Norman's visit to the United States is not a "social visit." All his other visits have been avowedly social. On each occasion, however, something of tremendous importance to the welfare of humankind has occurred within a few weeks of his departure. Something equally important is of course at the bottom of his present visit. It is so very important that he has cast aside all pretense and appears to full gaze as the Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. Yet President Roosevelt treated his visit to Hyde Park, which was clearly intended to be very businesslike, as a social visit, and gave him tea and much company, instead of an interview and privacy. But one need not dwell on the humor of the denouement, for both Mr. Norman's anxiety and the President's reception threw into relief a situation fraught with great importance, namely, the parallel depreciation which is now overtaking both the pound sterling and the dollar. The time is apparently not ripe for any attempt to stabilize these currencies in terms of each other.

H. B. E.

Canadian Pacific Earnings Reflect General Pick-Up

Expense Drop, Gross Gain Combine to Make Higher Net

MONTREAL, Aug. 31—Reflecting general pick-up in freight movement in July and operating economies from a second wage cut, earnings of Canadian Pacific for that month showed a substantial increase over July, 1932, while net revenues for seven months were higher than last year.

Gross gained $473,084 over July, 1932, to $10,142,427. This was due to a general increase in loadings of practically all classes of freight, particularly of nickel and other metals, this group being Canada's second largest export commodity group, and improved buying effected by higher world metal prices and industrial pick-up in the United States, and better buying from Britain, which latter was stimulated by better business in that country and effects of the Ottawa conference agreements.

The important wheat loadings also improved, as Canadian wheat exports increased over the low levels of last year. None of the wheat moved last month was of this year's crop, being confined to carryover grain to terminal elevators.

Expenses were lower by $35,587, with result that net was $508,871 higher. This was partly due to economies from the second 10 per cent wage cut, put into effect by the railroads several months ago, which labor unions have not yet agreed to and over which a strike vote is now being taken.

For seven months gross was $6,848,720 lower than 1932 period, but net was actually $117,933 higher than the 1932 period.

While improved business in Canada is continuing this month, only now is the road starting on the seasonally busy period of the year, which reaches its peak in the fall.

Normally, Canadian Pacific derives some 70 per cent of the year's traffic revenues from the last half of each year. This month the movement of the current year's wheat crop is starting, and wheat is the most important direct source of revenue.

As the current wheat crop is drastically lower than last year, with damage particularly severe in Canadian Pacific territory, the effect of this is bound to be felt to important extent the next few months.

Better export demand for wheat, necessitating good movement of grain to harbors, and continued improvement in metal and other freight movements would do much to offset the decline in loadings of this year's grain, however.

An indication of the effect of the poor wheat crop is found in the last weekly report on gross, for the week ended Aug. 21, showing the first decline from last year in eight weeks.

Johannesburg Gold Market Reactionary

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Aug. 31 (AP)—The gold market has undergone an amazing reaction in response to warnings from London against gambling on a further increase in the price of the metal.

The market tone was listless today, prices were below recent levels and speculators were uneasy. The market was awaiting publication of August profits, which will be calculated on the basis of 125 shillings per ounce of gold.

Simmons Co. Unfilled Orders Rise Sharply

Simmons Company central division plant at Kenosha, Wis., operating two eight-hour shifts daily booked during the week to Aug. 24 orders for 39,478 units, bringing orders to 52,090 units, compared with 38,009 Aug. 18.

Employees for all plants have been increased to 11,000 from 6100 last March. Company is not selling merchandise at current prices for future delivery.

The Elisabeth (N. J.) plant the week to Aug. 24 booked orders for 31,250 units and is operating in three eight-hour shifts in mattress, box spring and studio couch departments.

This plant is drawing on central division production temporarily. The San Francisco plant is operating two eight-hour shifts daily.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Earnings Report

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $387,249 after depreciation, taxes, interest and rentals, equal after allowing for dividend requirements on 100,000 shares of 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred to $2.25 a share on 150,000 common shares, compared with net loss of $536,437 the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30 net was $284,287 or 83 cents a common share, compared with a net of $322,862 or $1.33 a common share in the preceding quarter and net loss of $678,925 a year before.

Dividend Declarations

Chase National Bank declared a quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share on the 7,480,000 shares outstanding, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6, and is the same amount as paid in the previous quarter.

Hercules Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Ann Arbor to Pay Interest

Because of improvement in earnings, the court has authorized receivers of Ann Arbor Railroad Company to pay out of earnings interest due April 1, 1933, on Ann Arbor first mortgage bonds, interest due July 1, 1933, on equipment trust certificates series A, and principal and dividend warrants and interest due July 15 on equipment trust notes series of 1921.

Improvement in West Is More Pronounced

Houston, Texas, Aug. 31

CONDITIONS throughout the Southwest, the Mississippi Valley and the Middle West are definitely improving, says President Baldwin of Missouri Pacific lines, on an inspection tour of the system's Texas lines.

"The physical condition of our railroads is most excellent," Mr. Baldwin said. He expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of both tracks and equipment. He referred to the increased maintenance programs recently announced as contributing to this satisfactory situation. "And with it all," Mr. Baldwin continued, "we have been able to effect some very substantial economies."

World Gold Output Increases During The Month of July

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported that world gold production in July amounted to 1,962,000 fine ounces, as compared with 1,914,000 ounces in the preceding month and 1,977,000 ounces in May.

Production in the United States during July totaled 176,000 fine ounces, as compared with 143,000 ounces in June and 187,000 ounces in May.

Canadian production in July was 243,000 fine ounces, as compared with 240,000 and 238,000, respectively, for the two preceding months. Output in South Africa was 924,000 fine ounces in July, as compared with 919,000 and 944,000 for the two previous months.

Bankers Announce More Easy Money

First of Boston Corporation and Shawmut Corporation reduced bill rates ⅛ of 1 per cent all around.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A leading dealer reduced bid and asked rates on bankers' acceptances ⅛ of 1 per cent on all maturities.

Bankers' acceptances rates have also been reduced ⅛ of 1 per cent on all maturities by all dealers. New rates are: ⅜@½ per cent for 30, 60 and 90 days, ⅝@½ per cent for 120 days, ⅝@¾ per cent for 150 and 180 days. Last week a similar reduction of ¼ per cent was made.

The reduction was the result of a strong investment demand and cheaper rates for call money combined with continued purchases of government securities by reserve banks which are reducing the yields on short-term Treasury obligations. The ⅜@½ per cent rate for short-dated acceptances equals the lowest on record, last in effect Feb. 8, 1933.

Cuba Authorizes Payment on Bonds

HAVANA, Aug. 31—The Treasury Department authorized First National Bank of Boston to pay coupons Nos. 1 and 2 on the Cuba 5½ per cent 1935 gold treasury obligations which were extended to 1950. The bank has funds to make the payments. The present government previously notified the bank to postpone payment.

The Treasury also paid Chase National Bank 90 per cent of the revenues obtained by the Government the first half of August from public works taxes.

Sharp Reactions In Chicago Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Heavy profit-taking sales caused sharp reactions in grains today at the opening.

The general opinion in the pits was that yesterday's abrupt 6-cent advance in wheat was too steep. Liquidation in September wheat continued at a more moderate pace.

Wheat opened ¾-2⅝ cents off and later rallied to about yesterday's finish. Corn started ¼-1¼ cents lower and showed little change afterward.

Opening prices were: Wheat—Sept., 84-84½; Dec., 89⅞-90; May, 94-94¼. Corn—Sept., 48¾-49; Dec., 54¾-55½; May, 60¾. Oats—Sept., 37-37⅜; Dec., 40¼-⅜; May, 43¼-⅝.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

79 YEARS of Service to Depositors
OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL
Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
WOBURN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 2

Wholesale Firms Have 81 Per Cent Rise in Business

Record July Sales Upturn for New York Federal Reserve District

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—July sales of reporting wholesale firms in the New York Federal Reserve district averaged 81 per cent above a year ago, "by far the largest increase ever recorded" in returns made to the institution, the bank announced.

"All lines of wholesale trade," it said, "showed increases over last year, and in the hardware, grocery, shoe, cotton goods, silk, men's clothing, jewelry and diamond trades the increases were of record proportions."

Net sales, however, were 4 per cent under June, according to the bank's weighted average. Grocery and hardware firms had larger stocks of goods on hand at the end of July than a year ago, but other lines continued to report smaller inventories.

Sales of department stores in this reserve district were 2 per cent under 1932, the decline in average daily volume being the smallest since March, 1931. Daily rate of sales in Buffalo, southern New York State and the Albany area made the best increases over the previous year in about three years, while sales of New York City stores were reduced by the smallest percentage since March, 1931.

Sales of chain store systems gained 3 per cent over July, 1932, the first rise since June, 1931, and the best year-to-year comparison since April, 1930.

Government Agency For Exporters To Be Discontinued

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Specific services such as selecting foreign agents for American firms or closing agency agreements for exporting companies are inconsistent with the proper performance of a tax-supported government agency and will be discontinued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, has announced.

In the past such activities on behalf of a small group of firms consumed a disproportionate amount of the time of commercial attachés and trade commissioners, as well as of the commodity divisions in Washington and the district offices throughout this country, Mr. Roper declared.

Relieved of the necessity for acting in a "capacity somewhat analogous to that of salesmen for American productions abroad," the bureau's representatives will concentrate their attention on furnishing complete and intelligently analyzed information for American business as a whole, Mr. Roper said. As one of the services decidedly within the proper field of government, the secretary cited prompt reporting on the changes in foreign governmental regulations affecting trade, such as tariff rates and exchange control and import quotas, constantly taking place.

Equally important, he said, is the bureau's function as a coördinating and distributing center for all information bearing on basic economic, financial and commercial trends in foreign countries, which show the "proper courses that the foreign trader may follow."

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Harvard Square, Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 1

Tied Up With the Right Bank!
It makes a difference what kind of a bank you entrust your savings to.
Mutual savings banks are actually Public Service Institutions. They are owned by the people, for a mutual savings bank has no stockholders. All the net earnings except a "reserve" which is regularly set aside for depositors' protection is divided among them.
This is one of the oldest and strongest savings banks in the country. $1 opens an account and starts this bank earning for you.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 per week up; open to mid-September. Sea Pines Homestead open after Sept. 17, Brewster, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21 folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 50c bargain; "It says things"; large assortments. DORELLA, Dept. B-21, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 25 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the calibre indicated through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of this own campaign. Details of the protected 93 a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement, identity is covered, and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. ELLEY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and change. 2128 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK. Jo-1063.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olympic frocks, lingerie, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-34, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FLUSHING, N. Y.—For sale, 10-room house, plot 50x119, good residential section; convenient to transportation; in excellent condition. 144-49 32nd Ave. Phone Flushing 9-3765.

FOR SALE—Three lots, Stoughton, Mass., or exchange for California. Address J. M. NISSEN, 302 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—(8) eight rooms, one bath, in heated, duplex house, continuous hot water. Call Asp. 1210.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS
8-room upper; near schools; garage, $50. 130 Lincoln St. Owner, RALPH E. WHITNEY, West Newton 2290-M (Mass.).

NEW YORK CITY
667 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park better shops, and midtown business district.
1-4 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
Resident Manager Plaza 3-7900

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3421 Race St. Attractive, unfurnished housekeeping apartment, all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated.

TETLOW HALL APARTMENTS, BOSTON
EVANSWAY and Tetlow St., in the Fenway, 1 minute from Huntington Ave., 10 minutes from Boylston St. station, beautiful corner suite of 1 immense living room, bedroom, large dining room, kitchenette, bath; also suite of large living room, alcove bedroom, with window, kitchenette, bath; also side suite, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath, hall; dinette; Tetlow Hall is surrounded by campus grounds, lawns and gardens at no higher rent than apartments that are located in noisy and unattractive localities; cool and breezy hottest day in summer. To appreciate come and see these apartments at Tetlow Hall. LONG. 8546-8585.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—7 W. 65th St.
A few steps from Central Park. Only 3 blocks to Second Church.
2 rooms, bath (non-housek'ping) $37 to $40
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette ..... $53 to $60
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette ..... $62 to $68
3 rooms, bath, kitchen ..... $70 to $75
Wood-burning fireplaces; Electrolux. Splendid transit facilities. Refined and cultured atmosphere. See Mr. Worthington, TRafalgar 7-8548.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—One room apartment, quiet, well ordered house; reasonable. Tel. Al. 4-9446.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Private house, 8 rooms, garage, in school and shopping center; convenient to beaches and R. R.; reasonable rent. DOUGHERTY, 38 Trinity Place.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT—Nine-room house, excellent condition, 2 baths, oil burner; reasonable. 71 Parkview Place, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

JENKINTOWN, PA., 411 Cheltena Ave.—Philadelphia suburbs, stone house, furnished or unfurnished; 8 rooms, hot-water heat; large corner lot; 3-car garage; convenient transportation.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., 2 Helena Ave.—For fall and winter, comfortable light rooms with or without bath; large, living rooms; billiard room; excellent home table; rates moderate. MRS. ROBINS, Lar. 2747.

N. Y. C., 823 West 113th (Apt. 71)—Two very desirable rooms, together or separately; highly recommended home and meals; near church, Broadway; easy transportation.

PLEASANT living rooms, private baths, best of board; spacious grounds; exclusive section of Arlington, Mass. Telephone Arlington 1640.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts served if desired. Tel. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—A private family offers quiet, cheerful rooms, board optional. 291 Denton Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 843-J.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79—Large room in newly decorated apartment; river view; $10, single $7, $8; excellent location. ROUZEE (10 A).

PELHAMWOOD (Pelham, N. Y.)—Cheerful room with lavatory, near bath; near 2 railroad stations; refined home. Phone Pelham 1807. 145 Storer Ave.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 242 Oxford St.—Two large furnished rooms, bath, third floor; also a large sunny room on second floor; light housekeeping. Monroe 8711-R.

ROOMS WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires room with private family in suburbs, preferably N. J. Address CHRISTENSEN, Apt. 10-M, 601 W. 110th St., N. Y. C.

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HILLVIEW WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation in beautiful Catskills overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

SWAN RIVER Farm House, Patchogue, N. Y.—Fishing, boating, bathing; fresh and salt water; home cooking; near Christian Science church; $15-$17 weekly. Phone Patchogue 430.

COUNTRY BOARD

ACCOMMODATIONS in country home for the winter months; offered to one appreciative nature, 50 miles from New York City; reasonable rate. Write Box H-37, Suite 2246, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Licensed engineer to take care of heating plant and elevator machinery New York business building. Must be able bodied to go to shovel coal and do janitor work. State salary expected, qualifications and experience in reply. Write Box G-12, Suite 2246, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl as companion; Christian Scientist preferred; please give telephone and age; stay over night; free during day; reference. Write Box M-17, Suite 2246, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED Radio repair man wants position. E. R. GEER, 239 Chestnut Hill Drive, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ALERT, cheerful, educated, refined woman desires position as companion-nurse; drives car and good traveler; A-1 references. Box T-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK or general or housekeeper in private family; middle age, Protestant; neat, good cook; references. Tel. Commonwealth 1071. (Boston).

EXPERIENCED attendant-housekeeper for one needing care; splendid references; $30 monthly. Write Box O-18, Suite 2246, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GOOD plain cook-housworker wishes position in N. Y. C. Write Box B-30, Suite 2246, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEWORK and cooking, experienced (colored), city, country; competent and reliable; references. University 4-4983 (N. Y. C.).

LADY of refinement, education and travel wishes a position as companion, housekeeper, etc.) capable of managing a large household and servants, arranging and assisting in travel. MRS. KENNEDY, 404 Scarsdale Rd., Crestwood, N. Y.

LADY desires position, companion, secretary; efficient in home, city location; will travel. Write c/o M. O. C., 207 Walnut Street, Kenmore, New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Experienced young woman wants position as attendant, companion or housekeeper; best references. GRACE METCALF, 466 Flower City Pk. Glenwood 736-W.

YOUNG widow, with 14-year-old daughter, offers services as housekeeper or housemother in school; drives car; secretarial training; happy personality; will go anywhere. Box T-1, 72e Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2716.

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TREE SERVICE—Complete tree service and large tree moving since 1916; within radius of 200 miles from Poughkeepsie. CLIFFORD A. ROOD, 198 Grand Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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FURNITURE for every room from wealthy estates very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds, decorative accessories. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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WE repair any make of electric refrigerator. Service anywhere in New York City, Westchester and Nassau.
B. & W. REFRIGERATION CO.
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Outfit the Children for School, at
HOWLAND'S
We've had years of experience in providing shoes, dresses, suits, sweaters, materials to make clothes everything to outfit school-goers.

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Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

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F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
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All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
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Buy All Your Notions
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You pay no more and receive Christmas Club Thrifties.

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CLEANERS AND DYERS
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Hatch & North Coal Company
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DELCO OIL BURNER
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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
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HARTFORD
(Continued)

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Our Bakery Department contains only the best of things.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

949 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1122 MAIN

SHAFFER-BRANDT, Inc.
PLUMBING and HEATING
OIL BURNERS
Caloroil — Victory — Crescent
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E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6 5355

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Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
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Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
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7-4 daily except Saturdays

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Malley's has prepared thoughtfully for the opening bell! . . . smart clothes for Sister . . . man-tailored togs for Brother . . . shoes for them both . . . everything, in fact, down to the erasers in their school boxes.
Can We Help Solve Your Younger Generation School Clothes Problem?
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ENNA-JETTICK
and
Foot Relief Shoes
for the Entire Family
ROSENFELD'S
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PAINTS and ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
"Everything for those who paint"
Whitfield Paint Co.
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Deliciously Different
We specialize in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 6-6196

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WILCOX'S
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Private Halls for Banquets
SHORE DINNERS 50c
from 50c to $3.00
F. S. Terrell, Mgr. 9-0208 New Haven
Good Music—Free Parking

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25% Special Reductions on Our Entire Stock of Rugs
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The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

VAN DYK
Van Dyk Food Service
175 years old, welcomes the opportunity to serve its 32nd President.
398 STATE STREET

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
1080 Chapel St.
Our New Location
GREENHOUSE 1224 Whitney Avenue

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE HOSPITAL
850 TEMPLE ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Corner Orange

38th Semi-Annual Club Sale of Glenwood Ranges

NORWALK

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Nu-Back Foundation Garment
$2.95 to $5.00
SILK UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES
J. I. MALLETTE
Tel. 6015
88 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7539
12 to 3 p. m. daily

The New SAXON WEAVE and WORSTED-TEX SUITS are coming in daily. $25 and $35
Beautiful new patterns. Wonderful selections.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Millicent Hosiery 79c
Chiffon with Wonderband run stop and triple heel. 8½ to 10½. Full colors.
Hosiery, First Floor
THE C. O. MILLER Co.

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
68 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST

WATERBURY

During August We Will Sell
THE BEAUTIFUL KENWOOD BLANKETS
At Old Low Prices
Our next shipment of these superb blankets in September will cost us much more than our present stock, so we advise—
BUY NOW AND SAVE
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The MILLER & PECK CO.
Delightfully New and Smart
SUMMER FROCKS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Attractive Colors and Patterns. Sizes 14-52
PRICES 98c—$5.98

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's
Visit
Our Newly Arranged Furniture Department
FOURTH FLOOR
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

WHITNEY'S
Buy Furniture and Furs During August
Prices Are Advancing
It's Smart to Buy Now
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Frances
Bickel
170 STATE STREET
Final Disposal of Summer Dresses
Cottons $2.00 up—Silks $9.00 up
Also Clearance of COATS for Immediate Fall Wear.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Magic Chef and Glenwood Stoves, Sellers Kitchen Cabinets, Beauty Rest Mattresses, Lamps and Gulistan Rugs.
Furniture of Character
BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
173-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Visit Our College Shop
Just opened! Everything that the girl off to college needs from campus clothes to evening gowns, and including luggage, undies, and accessories. A personnel of college girls from our regular staff is at your service to tell you what's what in Fashion on every campus, whether it be co-ed or a women's college. Come and see the College Shop! You'll be delighted by the smart and tricky frocks and ensembles.
College Shop—Second Floor
JOHN G. MYERS Co.
NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

Final Clearance Sales in August
will save you money on goods that are rapidly advancing
at McLEAN'S

Have You Tried
Ventilated Figure Control?
The new Charis summer models of porous Tropical fabric assure definite figure control yet permit cool refreshing air to reach your body.
CHARIS of BINGHAMTON
515 PRESS BUILDING Dial 2-3611

Exclusive Agency for
Dr. M. W. Locke of Canada Shoe
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

We Carry Parsodex
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

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Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
U. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3305
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire With Safety
Service Guaranteed
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HIGH GRADE MEATS
(Always Good)

Monarch Foods
(Always the Best)
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
(Always Fresh)
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
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INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
N. M. BANKER, Inc.
Stock and Mutual Companies
SCHINE BUILDING GLOVERSVILLE

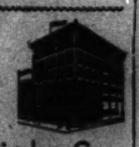
RICHELIEU FOODS
Collins & Stilwell
90 North Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

ESSO
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
85 South Main Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

NEW FALL GOODS Now Ready



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$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
NELSON'S STORE of SPECIALTY SHOPS
108-110 EAST SECOND Phone 7157

LARCHMONT

MIRIAM GRANT
FLORIST
FLORAL DESIGNS, CUT FLOWERS
Ferns and Potted Plants
Rock Garden Plants
98 WEAVER ST. Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

Long Island

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INSURANCE
CARL FENOUILLET
71 NEW YORK AVE., BALDWIN, L. I.
Office Phone Residence
Freeport 7000 Freeport 7152

FAR ROCKAWAY

GEM HARDWARE
Hardware and House Furnishings
Special for This Week Only
WATERSPAR
Quick Drying Enamel 30c Can for 10c
1915 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

M. EPSTEIN
Specializing in
CORSELETTES and CORSETS
Fitted and Altered—Free of Charge.
Lingerie, Hosiery and Novelties, Reasonably Priced
2008 MOTT AVENUE
Between Central Ave. and White St.

Phone Far Rockaway 7-2150
ROSEDALE DAIRY
Dreyfus and Zalis
THE BEST IN BUTTER and EGGS
1825 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FLUSHING

NEW WOOL FROCKS for Early Fall Wear
THE boulevard shop
149-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
CLOSED EVENINGS UNTIL SEPT. 16TH

WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
133-50 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-1811

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Essolene
VETERANS SUPER SERVICE STATION
Merrick Road and Washington St.
Fuel Oils, General Repairs
Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
Phone 2738 Freeport Night—8720 Freeport
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
ROCKVILLE CENTER

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
STETSON HATS
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
262 FULTON HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

PHOTOGRAPHS, 6 for $5 and up
Beaux Arts STUDIO
37-60 82ND ST Havemeyer 9-6798
MEDICAL CENTER BLDG.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun. Hav. 9-4438

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3787 82ND ST. Havemeyer 9-4747
Clearance of DRAPERY and UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS
49c to 4.50 Formerly to 9.00
Books Decorating Gifts

LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK THEATRE SERVICE STATION
333 MERRICK ROAD *Next to Theatre*
TEXACO PRODUCTS

White Electric Company
All electric appliances repaired.
Sewing machines and vacuum cleaners serviced at your home for $1.00.
Hemstitching, dress alteration, hand-made or bound buttonholes.
371 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 4038

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 9422

RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001
Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-3383
WESLEY HAFF
Storage Warehouse
Movers and Packers
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Tel. Rockville Centre 1515 31 Yale Place
9 a. m. to 7 p. m. *daily*

Frances
NEW KNITTED SPORT SUITS and DRESSES
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

SHOES
For Men—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK and GRAND AVENUE Tel. 7349

MINART SHOPPE
CUT RATE COSMETICS
Perfumes Toilet Articles
Sundries
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 2682

Cocomalt
Park Avenue Market
FANCY GROCERIES
7 S. PARK AVENUE R. V. C. 7014
Quality Meats and Poultry

HAGEN'S PARK AVENUE BAKERY
23 No. Park Ave. Tel. RVC. 1484

The Nassau County National Bank

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 38 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

RAY AUTO ELECTRIC CORP.
Specialized service for all auto equipment. Batteries, Carburetors, Windshield Wipers, Auto Radios, Fuel Systems. Generators—Starters—Ignition
154 FRANKLIN AVE. OAkwood 6866

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $15,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1585-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

I. B. COHEN
Features
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
BOSTONIAN SHOES
207 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE Help You Store
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone New Rochelle 1300

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity" in 1861
Phone New Rochelle 1000

FERGUSON'S RESTAURANT
Wholesome exciting meals at easy-to-pay prices. Big parking area. Main and Centre, New Rochelle.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

We invite you to try our individual
CUBED STEAKS
A treat for a picnic or luncheon
L. LUBSEN
1340 Flatbush Ave., near Avenue K
Midwood 8-2301
Telephone orders welcome
All orders willingly delivered

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Cleanliness—Comfort—Convenience
D. V. Stewart
Representative
55 94th Street Atlantic 5-4212

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Yvette Bleecher
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 East 10th Street STuyvesant 9-6802

GENUINE FREDERICS
Permanent Wave $7.50 and $10
Dyed, Bleached and White Hair a Specialty
Free Consultation. Open Tues. and Fri. till 9
BANWOOD BEAUTY PARLOR
180 Lexington Ave. MU. 4-9726

The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

NIAGARA FALLS

Kamm's
HOME-MADE
CAKES, PIES, BREAD, ROLLS
HACKETT BLDG. We Deliver
350 MAIN ST. Phone 6982

JOHN W. JENNY
Real Estate
General Insurance
6801 BUFFALO AVE. Tel. 618

PELHAM

Phones Pelham 7493; New Rochelle 7650
BILTMORE VALET
CLEANING—TAILORING
PRESSING—DYEING
Quality Work, Moderate Prices
Courteous and Prompt Service
997 MAIN STREET 55 DRAKE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE NEW ROCHELLE

PORT CHESTER

LAST WEEK OF SALES!
You save 20% to 50% of Sept. First prices.
I. GOLDBERG, SON
293-301 MAIN ST PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

New Fall Models
Dresses and Hats, moderately priced.
SHIRLEY'S WOMEN'S WEAR
233 WESTCHESTER AVE., *near Library*

POUGHKEEPSIE

OUR COOKIES
The Talk of the Town
Fresh Daily
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main St. Phone 3503

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
Phone 4501
14 LIBERTY STREET

"If it's made of Rubber, we have it"
Our Toy Dept. is always open
COASTER WAGONS—ROLLER SKATES
SIRING BROS.
Successors to ALLING RUBBER CO.
283 MAIN ST.

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
32 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Arthur C Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
COLONIAL GASOLINE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6080

Back to School!
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Millinery and Accessories
BAUER'S
280 MAIN STREET

Smith Brothers
13-15 MARKET STREET
Restaurant
CONFECTIONERY BAKERY
LUNCHEONETTE SODA FOUNTAIN

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey's
School Needs
Teach Lessons
in Quality and Economy
Everything for boys and girls from Kindergarten to College.
Luckey Platt & Co.

VANITIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
39 CANNON STREET Tel. 4913
Permanents from $3.00 to $15.00
Shampoo and Wave, $1.00 and $1.25
Finger Wave or Marcel, 75 cents
Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone: Monroe 822
6½ ROWLEY STREET
9-11 a. m. daily except Saturdays

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Lunch or Dine
In Cool Comfort at
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Soda Candies
INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

MAY RYAN
Better Care Means Better Hair
REDUCED PRICES
Shampoo and Wave.....$1.00
Permanents for $5.00
80 East Avenue, Room 310 Stone 2723

ELDER'S
CHOICE MEATS, FRUITS
VEGETABLES and GROCERIES
WE DELIVER
527 MONROE AVE. Monroe 1050

FIRE and AUTO INSURANCE
25%—Savings—25%
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
CLINTON AVE. S. at Court St.

FOR SALE
478 Alexander St., 18-room house suitable for rooming purposes. Must be sold this week. Asking $7500. Offer wanted. For inspection call Mr. Whitney with J. E. GOUTREMOUT, 609 Union Trust Bldg. Main 4816

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
51 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Sand for Play Boxes
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1291 99 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE

Wick
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIEGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 3100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

The BLUE EAGLE
Is Our Emblem
Let us help you to help yourself: Put your savings in a SAVINGS bank.
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State
Interest from Day of Deposit

We carry a full line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Also KRE-MEL
KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
and a full line of
STAPLE GROCERIES
H. S. BARNEY CO.
Phone 4-4811

THE WALLACE STORE
is filled with newness and the most unusual values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
POTTER & MOORE'S MITCHAM LAVENDER featured.
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys—Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
287 STATE STREET

United Royal Cord Tires
Made of Tempered Rubber
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CRIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES, Incorporated
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
GROCERIES, MEATS
THE HOLZWARTH STORE
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

UTICA

Back to School
New clothes make going back to school interesting. We have all the new styles for "schoolsters" from kindergarten up. Mothers, bring the kiddies to WELLS, where you'll always find Quality and Value wisely combined.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, New York

Annual Summer Clearance Sale
in Every Department
FURRIERS SINCE 1857
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WATERTOWN

Popular Demand Has Brought Them Back
SHOES
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

Your Noon Day Luncheon
Can be a pleasure if you come here.
SANDWICHES—FOUNTAIN DRINKS
BOORAS Original Home Made ICE CREAM
Booras Confectionery (In the Arcade)

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

Westchester knits with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

C. SIEGRIST
DELICATESSEN
341 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5851
Home Made Salads and
First Class Cold Cuts
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 8

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4800

Daily Features

All Nature

Buckthorn

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN professions were being handed out to trees, one was to be a regulator of drainage; another, a wind-break to withstand cyclonic winds; another, a provider of shelter and clothing; another, the source of food; but the buckthorn chose to be a warrior. It has a sheaf of leaves for a buckler, and the sword is hidden beneath in the form of a sharp stout thorn.

Buckthorn is ordinarily a tall shrub, but it can easily be made over into a small tree by pruning the lower branches away. It is a native of Europe, northern and western Asia, and grows sparingly in the British Isles. As an ornamental feature of landscape gardening, it has found favor throughout the temperate zones; and in the United States it has escaped from cultivation. Many books on native North American flora take it for granted that a shrub so prolific belongs to the region, and they include it in their category.

From 8 to 12 feet is an ordinary height in cultivation, though some buckthorns grow to be 20 feet tall. The leaves are bright green, oval, tapered or rounded, and smooth. The flowers are small and green, appearing in the axils of the lower leaves, and forming clusters at the bases of young shoots. Fruits or berries are black, and are about the size of medium peas.

In the fall, when woodland colors appear, buckthorn leaves turn yellow, making a striking color pattern, with the black berries.

For the Scrapbook

Girlhood's Code

As a girl, I will always try to be
Gracious in manner,
Impartial in judgment,
Ready for service,
Loyal to friends,
Helpful to others,
Overruling my prejudices,
Obedient to parents,
Doing my best,
Seeing the beautiful,

Cheerful in trouble,
Onward and upward looking,
Doing God's will as I see it,
Ever dependable.

Worth Knowing

THE WORLD'S FIRST ROADSIDE AIRPLANE FILLING STATION HAS BEEN OPENED AT HICKSVILLE, LONG ISLAND

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
It Would Cause Them to Stop and Think, Anyway

Courtesy Detroit News
Oh, General Johnson!

Courtesy N. Y. World-Telegram
There's More To Be Raised Than Just the Sail, Skipper!

Courtesy Baltimore Sun
A Strange Utopian Gesture

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Now That the Fireworks Are Over

Courtesy Des Moines Register
Probably Noah Was Likewise Delayed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The 'Trade In' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Collins, Colo.

DURING the past few years, when misfortune seems to have visited many workers, others have been putting forth every effort to answer the growing call for help.

One business man in this community, the owner of a men's furnishing store, recently staged a novel sale. He advertised that old suits could be "traded in" on new ones, the allowance being five dollars each. All old suits received were to be given to the local welfare society. He soon had a number of worn suits, all in good repair but more or less soiled.

The head of a cleaning and pressing establishment offered to clean and press all the garments turned in; thus, when the suits reached their destination, they looked almost like new stock.

Soon afterward, there was a call for mattresses. A furniture dealer decided that since the "trade in" plan had worked well with clothing, he would try it with mattresses. The sale succeeded, and many another need was met.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Reading questions (Mrs. G. R. K.)—The correspondent writes:

Please explain through the Word a Day how a question should be read. For example: "What is man?" Should the rising inflection be placed on the word "man"?

I was taught to raise the voice when approaching the interrogation mark, but have been informed that this is not customary now.

A good rule, which has sufficiently few exceptions to prove it, prescribes a rising inflection for questions that can be answered "yes" or "no."

"What is man?" cannot, of course, be answered "yes" or "no." But we should remember that there is a time for emphasis and a time for inflection. Here is an opportunity to employ emphasis; and emphasis is not necessarily accompanied by a rising tone—it is accomplished by relatively more forceful utterance.

Than whom (R. L., who asks if "than whom" is always wrong)—When the pronoun is properly in the objective case, "than whom" may be used; for example: "My mother, than whom I love no one more dearly, is here." "Than," here, is not a preposition, although it is often so treated. It is a subordinating conjunction; but it has the peculiarity of being followed commonly by one word, with the rest of the clause understood. Compare: (1) "You seem to like her more than I (do)"; and (2) "You seem to like her more than (you like) me." The conjunction is followed by the nominative case in the first, and by the objective in the second.

Oddly enough, "than whom," when the pronoun should not be in the objective case, is occasionally found among good writers. We often hear statements such as: "My mother, than whom no one is sweeter, is here." Of course, "than who" would sound strange; but the context plainly calls for the pronoun in the nominative case. Our recommendation would be to recast such sentences, as: "My mother—and no one is sweeter—is here."

Even when "whom" is properly in the objective case, we do not recommend the "than whom" construction; for it sounds pedantic at best. We believe that the following is an improvement on the first "My mother" sentence: "My mother—and I love no one more dearly—is here."

What They Say

Business

"For every man employed at the site of a project, it is estimated that two others 'behind the lines' get jobs. This necessarily means a tremendous stimulation to business."—*Harold L. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior.*

Cramming

"Our present examination system is too often a cramming system at the expense of the future of the boys and girls."—*D. H. Drummond, Minister of Education, New South Wales.*

NRA

"Seldom, if ever, have young men and women had a greater opportunity to observe economic history in the making. Upon the extent to which they intelligently embrace this opportunity and profit by it may depend in large measure the economic future of the world."—*Dr. Joseph H. Willits, University of Pennsylvania.*

A Friend

"It has always given me genuine pleasure to see the Stars and Stripes flying anywhere."—*Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, Japan.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE'S beauty all around our paths, if but our watchful eyes
Can trace it 'midst familiar things, and through their lowly guise. —MRS. HEMANS

In Lighter Vein

Economical

Mr. Brown had purchased a famous ruin in Scotland. To make sure that it would not be molested during his return to America, he sent for a stone mason, instructing him to build a wall. When he returned, he found the wall, but no ruin. In consternation he sent for the stone mason and asked what had happened to the ruin.

"Oh, that," said the man. "Why, that is what I built the wall of."

Fluently

"Fancy, Smith says he has learned to speak fluent Italian in a month."

"I can't understand it."

"Nor would the Italians."—*Die Woche im Bild.*

Shade

"Was there any shade in the desert?"

"Yes, but I couldn't get in it."

"Why not?"

"Have you ever tried to sit in your own shadow?"

Now!

The clerk at the office for registry of births, marriages, etc., was new to his job and not very well acquainted with the customary procedure.

"I want a certificate—" began the caller.

"What name?" asked the clerk.

"New—Thomas New."

"Pardon me, I didn't quite catch it."

"I'm New. New to you! New to everybody! New to the world!"

"What you want is a birth certificate," said the clerk, absently.—*Tit-Bits.*

Modernization

"I wish you'd come down off your high horse," her husband growled.

"Oh, John," retorted his ultra-modern wife, "why do you insist on using such old-fashioned expressions? Why don't you learn to motorize your thinking?—*Times of India.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I told Jumbo that the Boss and I soon would be going back to the city—
"I hope the Boss takes you with us," I said, "because I have lots of friends that I'd like to introduce you to"—
And I told him about Joan and Betty Ann and Buzzy and ol' Togo and Spike and Peter and all the others—
But he just gave one or two grunts and that was all—
So I don't know whether he is interested in going to the city or not—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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A great event in the
average rural commun-
ity in the outlying se-
ctions of the country
is when the train arri-
ves. In some places it
only happens once or
twice during the week,
and I can remember as
a boy of ten years the
thrill I used to get 20
years ago watching it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Vocations

"Pot Holders"

While the father of a family of several boys and girls was incapacitated for work, the mother began to make attractive hot-pot holders, neatly lining and quilting them on the sewing machine, and binding them with contrasting colors and materials. The children were the salesmen, and they displayed them in offices and on the street, and found many customers who were glad to add these gay new holders to their kitchen conveniences.—Miss Marjory R.

Tip for Carpenters

It is a fortunate home that does not have a few doors, windows, or dresser drawers that stick; and the man of the house would welcome an expert who knew just how much to take off in order not to make them too loose during the remaining seasons of the year. Many housewives would appreciate having their closets "modernized" in line with articles which have appeared in the Monitor, if done by one they could depend upon to do a satisfactory job.

Miss Louise C.

Brevities

Reader's Digest: How quickly the little ones grow up! You no sooner get through sitting up with them than you're sitting up for them.

Detroit News: Joe E. Brown of the films impressed as a type who could cover four octaves on an 88-note ear of corn.

Washington Evening Star: Highly respected as both implements are in their proper service, NRA is not calling for either chisels or monkey wrenches.

Dunbar's Weekly: Employed men and women of reduced income are getting married so they can share expenses, reports a social investigator. Salary paring compels salary pairing.

New Yorker: What this country needs, Louis Howe says, is a federal Scotland Yard. In that case, we would also have to have an American Sherlock Holmes to answer it some.

Eureka Humboldt Times: The college graduate has learned that education pays, but what he would like to know now is when.

Ashland (Ky.) Daily Independent: "Some song hits take 15 minutes to write," says a popular composer. They shouldn't if one remembers his Schubert.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ Truly a generous server. We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. 6 COURSE LUNCHEON
Rosoff's
DINNER 7 COURSE 75¢
Wide as we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual meals-for-less. "Always something good to eat"

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

Jane Davies
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0178

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

REDDING, CONN.

The Spinning Wheel Inn
Redding Ridge, Conn.
Route 58—Telephone Redding 67
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
HOUSE GUESTS—GIFT SHOP
Open All Year

WILTON, CONN.

Barn Gate Tea Room
NORTH WILTON, CONN.
Route 33. Telephone Wilton 93-2
Luncheon 75c-$1 Tea 40c-50c Dinner $1-$1.25
VELMA SWAIN KUCH

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

Amusements

TOPSFIELD, MASS.

SEPT. 6 7 8 9
TOPSFIELD
BIG MIDWAY! AUTO RACES SATURDAY
FURNISHING & ARTIST FLOWER SHOW!
WRESTLING WED. NIGHT
100 HEADLINE ATTRACTIONS!
HORSE RACING DAILY EXCEPT SAT.
MARVELOUS AUTO CRASH
50¢ ADMITS TO ALL
LEGION DRUM CORPS SAT.
BIG EVENING SHOWS FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT
FAIR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1933 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Religion and Ethics

THAT men of wide divergence of race, education, tradition and experience have much in common regarding the fundamentals of existence, that is to say, regarding religion and philosophy, is arrestingly apparent in the report of an address made by His Highness, the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda at the World's Congress of Religions in Chicago. One of the wealthiest and best known of the Indian princes voices sentiments that appeal to the thoughtful everywhere. Religion, he declares, must be made understandable, must be shorn of its superstitions and exaggerations and made practical for the masses. How occidental sound these words.

"The men of science, the doctors, the engineers, the social reformers, the religious seers, these are making things new," he declares, "but selfishness, race hatred, narrow nationalism and greed have thrown all into chaos." A sound analysis of the situation, many will agree. But his is not a counsel of despair. He sees God at work in the world's economy and in this fact he finds hope for an emergence from the chaos and depression which would so completely encompass humanity.

To bless humanity religion must be primarily ethical else it becomes "a curse," rather than "a boon." That man is by nature religious none can gainsay and the Maharajah asserts, "If there were no God he would invent one."

In pointing out the weakness of the religions of India he makes clear the lack of logic manifested in their teachings—inhuman treatment of the untouchables, while sparing mosquitoes and plague-bearing rats—a burden imposed upon humanity which is becoming unendurable. Religion to be logical must render practical aid in the solution of our problems. And divine leadership is the only way this Indian potentate posits for the release of humanity:

> We must pray to be led back from the unreal to the real, from darkness to light, from exaggeration to balance. There is no God higher than the truth, no beauty without harmony. Our economic and political problems are ethical and spiritual problems.

Those who are looking for a righteous solution of India's difficulties, social, political and economic, will take heart from the sound doctrine promulgated by one high in her councils. Western nations will also profit from a recognition that our problems are really ethical and spiritual, and can best be solved by ethics which—whether voiced by Orient or Occident—are based on the Principle presented by the Founder of Christianity.

Urban Oases

DEPRIVED of journeys afield this summer, many city dwellers have found compensation for economic pressure by discovering fresh means of recuperation near home. Suburbia has come into its own open-season charms, and in city park systems unsuspected interest and beauties have won appreciation.

The inevitable procession of summer to its climax of growth has been reflected in the changing appearance of private lawns and public gardens, and the restful rustling of cool green leaves along tree-lined streets has been music to the weary ears of toiling stay-at-homes. Vacation hours enjoyed each evening instead of by holiday schedule have helped fit men and women for each arriving morrow, whether spent in the open spaces of the city and its environs, or in the freedom of home. Thousands have learned the secret of having good times for small sums, taking nature into partnership for recreation.

Even the less thoughtful have been benefited by time spent in these city oases. Many who are comparatively insensitive to natural charms are alert to discover attractions in such places if they are frequented by others in goodly numbers. A kind of ceaseless radiation of beauty emanates from the tiniest garden plot bordering the brick sidewalk as well as from the great green sweeps of the open parkway.

The noise of traffic subsides into an undertone within a few feet of the highway as one passes into the recesses of a well-treed and shrubbed reservation; the sunshine floods the walks and grass with cheer; the changing skies reveal myriad paintings to those willing to lift their eyes to see them.

Prisoners of the town may reflect that a fortnight's vacation is soon over, whereas the open spaces of the city and its neighborhood never become things of the past. The majestic mountains possess no letters patent on walking privileges. The pageant of autumn foliage may be more subdued in and near town, but it is still a part of nature's annual glorious vision. The smell of burning leaves in park and yard quickens enjoyment of the crisping air.

The telescope may reveal twice as many stars in the clear country night as on the city hill, but thousands of these shining wonders remain to exalt the town dweller to reverence and stimulate his curiosity. Even if seen by the naked eye alone. And longer and longer into the fall the outdoor appeal of town and suburb is winning adherents who find that autumn has a charm all its own.

Gold²—The Latest Move

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S order allowing the output of American gold mines to be exported and sold on world markets may be regarded from two points of view. It is a boon to the gold miner. It may also be a step toward a definition of the country's currency policy which will put certainty in the place of the present uncertainty.

As regards the first, gold miners have been singularly unfortunate ever since the United States left the gold standard. The step did not signify the repeal of the Gold Standard Act of 1900. This still remains on the statute book. Under it the dollar is made the equivalent of 23.22 grains of pure gold. Viewed conversely, this means that gold is valued at $20.67 an ounce. Six months ago this was the standard, fixed and unalterable, of all other values. If one thinks of a dollar necktie as worth 23.22 grains of pure gold, one gains some notion of the real meaning of the price system as founded on the gold standard.

When the dollar and gold ceased to be interchangeable, however, they naturally began to fluctuate in terms of each other. The old relation was destroyed. At present gold is worth almost 50 per cent more in dollars than it was last March. But the gold miner has not profited a cent. Under the anti-hoarding proclamation, it has hitherto been impossible to buy or sell gold, save for very special purposes. And the same ukase has prevented the miner from making shipments abroad. So he has been forced to sell his output to the Treasury, or mint, at the buying price fixed in the Gold Standard Act of 1900. Release from this necessity is thus an indubitable boon to the gold mining industry.

Will it be followed by the repeal of the Gold Standard Act? None can tell. It is merely another tiny step apparently in that direction. The Treasury will still continue to pay only $20.67 an ounce for gold, but if the miners are allowed free access to the world market, where they will receive around $30 for it, the Treasury will not receive many offers. Experts think that the present move is one of a series back to a redefinition of the gold content of the dollar on the basis of the price at which gold will settle in the open market. The next step, if this were the Administration's intent, would be, in the opinion of these same experts, to allow gold to be traded in on the commodity exchanges in New York. Considerable pressure has been exerted on the Administration from New York in order to bring this about.

Very wisely the Administration has resisted it. It is all very well to allow the miners to get a natural price for their product. It is another thing to open gratuitously another avenue of speculation in a metal which is still connected intimately with world currencies. When that avenue is situated in New York, where every other person seems to fancy himself as a speculator, speculation might run wild. Moreover, a free gold market is plainly impossible of achievement so long as the ban on hoarding continues. Under existing rulings a trader might buy his metal in the exchange and be arrested when he reached the street for buying it.

Sooner or later the time must come when certainty will return in currency matters. The lack of any policy, announced at any rate, has certainly been useful to the Administration in kicking prices up. When people do not know what their money will be worth tomorrow, they are apt to spend it today. That is how prices are encouraged to rise. But the day may come when the Administration will be as dependent upon investors to invest as it is now dependent upon consumers to buy. It will then find that, as the condition of lending, investors require a reasonable assurance that the money they lend today will be the same thing when it is repaid tomorrow. That, after all, is the aim expressly stated by President Roosevelt when he spoke some weeks ago about the necessity of a dollar that did not change in value, or buying power.

Too Much Metaphor?

COMPLAINT is often made that the English speech of today is not as direct and forcible as it once was; and a correspondent of a prominent London newspaper has suggested that this is due to a modern tendency to overdo the use of metaphor.

Metaphor, of course, when properly employed, is one of the most effective of literary devices. Where would Romeo's address to Juliet be without it?

> Thou art not conquer'd; beauty's ensign yet
> Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks.

But it may be freely admitted that a large number of the metaphors employed by the "man in the street" have become so familiar, through endless repetition, as to have lost all their freshness and vigor.

Politicians, for example, might well cease exploring every avenue; the ship of state might be put temporarily into dock; and the long arm of coincidence should certainly have a rest. These metaphors, and scores like them, are now worn threadbare. Yet this metaphor habit is difficult to discard, for that remark itself is a metaphor, and a threadbare one at that.

This question has its more serious sides. An overfondness for metaphor can on occasion become a social danger. Scarcely a robbery is committed in London nowadays without its being luridly described, in newspaper and on placard, as the work of "bandits." It has been recalled in The Times that in a play written in 1602 an English traveler in Italy is surprised to hear that some fellows who have just robbed him are known as "banditti." "The banditti do you call them?" he answers. "I know not what they are called here, but I am sure we call them plain thieves in England." Why are they not called "plain thieves" now?

The term "bandit" throws a mantle of sensationalism and specious romance over an individual of whom the proper description, "thief," reveals the essential sordidness and dullness. Another example of the use of metaphor with most undesirable consequences is seen in the countrywide designation of a very drab legal dispute some months ago in England as the "Helen of Troy" case. This misuse of metaphor, on the one hand, represents in the light of romance something the very reverse of romantic, and, on the other, soils the memory of one of the great stories of the world by association with something low and mean.

It may be "wasteful and ridiculous excess" to "gild refined gold"; but it is worse to attempt the gilding of dross.

Wisdom in Smiles

"LAUGH and the world laughs with you" might, not inappropriately, have been the text for a sermon delivered recently in New York City.

In speaking of present world problems, the Rev. Philip Cowell Jones said that men sometimes failed to recognize great personages because great men had been too intense and serious. When he added:

> At any rate, we welcome heartily a President who can laugh in the midst of tense and urgent days,

he was probably echoing a far-flung sentiment. Few will dispute the minister's statement that President Roosevelt has won the public in a measure by his ability to smile.

Of course, there are smiles and smiles. There was Iago's, for instance. But there is a smile that wins because it reflects a gentleness of thought; the wholesome laughter of a temperament that refuses to be daunted by distressful handicap. Wisdom lies behind such laughter, calm courage behind the smile.

Glenn Frank has said of America's Chief Executive:

> The ready laughter of Roosevelt is not the reckless rollicking of an irresponsible mind; it is rather the tonic relaxation of a mind that knows instinctively that unnecessary tension is the enemy of clear thought. I submit the will-to-be-light-hearted as an important plank in national recovery.

Clearer and clearer grows the apprehension that fear paralyzes thought and action, and unnecessary tension surely has its root in fear. How necessary, therefore, that men and women everywhere cultivate that equanimity that meets each obstacle with a smile. When that serenity rests on genuine interest in the welfare of mankind and confidence in the ultimate triumph of good it touches the chord in Milton's lyre:

> Smiles from reason flow,
> To brute denied, and are of love the food.

And the day will approach when all men shall find that their own joy is linked with service to others.

The Casual Day

THE code submitted by the film industry has the scenario writers "absolutely disgusted." So the measure they have been meting out to the thoughtful minority of movie goers returneth unto them with interest.

* * *

Perhaps with compound interest. Anyhow it appears some of our recent disgust may have been compound. The scenario writers' spokesman complains that a producer may use several writers on the same story, allowing each to think himself the only creative artist on the job. Then the producer takes the several versions, picks out the best (?) parts of each, and has still another writer put the pieces together.

* * *

> Which leaves some of us less clever people wondering how he ever does it—and why.

* * *

We, personally, should very much appreciate a code that would prevent scenario writers from putting any more references to the Harvard accent into the mouths of their babes in diction. "Ten thousand men of Harvard"—with names ranging from Shaw to Czinewski—don't talk so very differently from any other ten thousand. And, as one of our acquaintances from Yale observes, not so very much more.

Sonnet

On Reading "A Courtier Praises the Stratford Bard" in this column, August 7

Sir Youth! You have a freedom in your thought,
A music in the framing of your phrase,
And with commanding cunning you have caught
The lilting atmosphere of Shakespeare's days.
For you the sonnet form means no restraint—
A pattern is a play of light and shade—
So mobile is the brush with which you paint,
So gracefully your rhythmic wish conveyed.
'Tis meet that you to Avon's Bard should sing,
Adding your tribute to a motley throng;
He loved to catch a sonnet on the wing
And smooth the truant words to perfect song.
'Tis meet, too, that your sonnet should have shown
No less of Shakespeare's genius than you own.

G. A.

One war breeds another—even in the advertising field. We had almost forgotten the "battle of the butts," in which cigarette makers spent hundreds of thousands of dollars telling us, by implication, what was wrong with the other fellow's product. Now come some mayonnaise and salad dressing champions, bent on doing the same thing.

* * *

The sword is drawn, the pen is dipped,
Forgotten now the cry, "Reflation!"
It matters more which sauce is whipped
Than what, meanwhile, befalls the nation.

To right and left the broadsides fall
Into a sea of salad dressing,
Whose makers give them ball for ball
While claim and counterclaim are pressing.

And so I pause, as in a daze,
Then vow to eat ungarnished rations
Till this, the war of mayonnaise,
Be settled by the League of Nations.

Russians quit cities to gather bumper crops, a New York headline says. Judging from some reports on Sunday motoring in the United States, people may act very much alike whether they subscribe to the communistic or the democratic ideal.

Is America Mature Enough for Leisure?

IN A small, quiet New Hampshire town, there stands a schoolhouse at one end of an elm-shaded street. A generation ago, a dear, middle-aged woman came to teach the grammar school. In those days before efficiency experts and big business methods had IQ'ed everything educational, the grammar school was composed of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

In the eighth grade was a group of a dozen boys who for years had taken delight in plaguing teachers. We were not vicious, but full of energy and ingenuity.

The new teacher was regaled with our reputation before she had been in town twenty-four hours. School began, and nothing happened! Anxious parents and smiling residents waited for the inevitable outbreak. And nothing happened!

After an interval of years, I met my teacher of those other days. Though now white-haired, her eyes still sparkled with the zest of happiness. "How did you control that group of boys?" I asked her.

She laughed delightedly. "You know everyone thought I would be at your mercy. You weren't bad boys. But you were very immature. School-teaching taught me very early that the only way to handle immature people is to keep them busy. Keep a bunch of boys busy all the time and they won't get into trouble!"

* * *

Now the United States Government is exerting its Gargantuan influence to reduce hours of labor. Are its people ready for the change? What will the majority do with this extra time?

It is a decisive test for millions of people. In so many respects Americans are very young and immature. For three centuries there has been little time to learn the art of living. National energy and thought have been devoted to clearing the wilderness, pushing back the frontier, harnessing nature's prodigal resources.

Surpassing victories have been won in the realm of material matters: on the surface of the earth, beneath the waters, and in the air above. Now a time has come in the development of man's social scheme of things when he must prepare for another realm—the intangible, mental realm.

For that is in essence the challenge of leisure time, and to solve its myriad complexities a mature point of view is essential. As a nation, Americans have come to a crossroads, where they needs must ask, "What shall it profit a nation if it gain the whole world, and lose its soul?"

Millions of harassed individuals have asked since the debacle in 1929 why children should go hungry because wheat and corn and oats were produced in surpassing abundance? Why must human beings be cold in the richest nation on earth because of too much coal? Why must people go poorly clothed because of an overabundance of cotton and wool?

Leaders must master the problems of production, so that all may work and all may live in comfort. The problems attendant to bringing the machine under control are great, but they are as nothing compared to the problems of a whole nation learning to govern itself mentally.

It is thrilling to contemplate the blessings to humanity which can accrue if people are mature enough to grasp the opportunity. Disease, crime, and slum conditions can be greatly reduced, even abolished.

* * *

Think of the paucity in the realms of art, literature and drama. Standards of the cinema in the nation are an insult to the cultured and mature. Worse, they are an evil to the millions of children and adolescents who daily view the banal and suggestive films.

If people can rise to a mature level, cannot one conceive the possibilities of a cinema that will be inspirational and beautiful, as well as entertaining?

Throughout the land, cultural centers are needed. Already a start has been made by mature thinkers. A nation dotted with Little Playhouses, municipal art centers, guilds of handcraft work, beautiful parks and playgrounds, musical and literary colonies, can use its leisure time profitably. People can learn gardening. Growing beautiful things is a spiritual benefit.

The situation challenges all who can lead. It is time to depart from immaturity.

H. S. P.

Machinery, Economics and Religion

Excerpts from an address by H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before World Fellowship of Faiths Conference, Chicago

ONE of the objects of most noble religions is to bring about the creation here on earth of the kingdom which exists in the heaven world. For 1900 years it seemed that the realization here on earth of anything in the nature of the Lord's Prayer or the Sermon on the Mount was sheer nonsense and impossible from an economic or material point of view. Today we know the thing is easily possible from a material point of view and that the essential requisites are first, really up-to-date social machinery, and second, sympathetic human hearts to perfect and run that machinery.

We have been attempting in Washington, since March 4, to invent and operate modern, social machinery. Considering the shortness of time and the pressure, I think we have done a fairly good job. But looking at the problem from a longer time point of view, I have no doubt that the 1933 models of social machinery are as imperfect as the automobile models of 1900. The early automobiles were crude, clumsy affairs, but by infinite patience we perfected them. In like manner, I am confident once the genius of our people is turned in that direction, we can perfect our social machinery.

Everywhere in General Johnson's organization you hear about the concept of balance between productive power and consumptive power. Steadily the effort is being made to produce a statistical measure of social equities. The assumption is continually being made that once we know the social equities in a precise, definite way, the right-thinking people of all classes will be willing to promote the operation of social machinery to bring about such equities. Thoughtful business men now know in a real, and not in a pious, superficial way that these things must be done if we are to have the balanced, continuously prosperous civilization which our scientific understanding and our mechanical powers so clearly entitle us to have.

* * *

And now I would like to talk about the second requirement, which is the one in which religious people are most interested, "sympathetic human hearts." In this field, neither science nor economics functions so very satisfactorily.

I am confident that the newly created social machinery of the New Deal will soon be discarded unless the hearts of our people are willing to operate this machinery for the general good. The adversity of the past three years has made the great majority willing to enter into a vast cooperative effort on a scale never before dreamed of. It seems to me rather obvious, however, that while the American people have learned something as a result of their adversity and are willing to pull together to get out of it, they have not yet fully learned their lesson. All too many of them still hope to make money by speculation. All too many are still grabbing exploiters at heart. The millennium is not yet here, although the makings of it are clearly in our hands.

The one essential thing, ever above the perfecting of new social machinery, is the remaking of the human heart. We know that the attitudes of men can change almost in the twinkling of an eye and that the change is oftentimes permanent. We know that the attitude of Luther, Calvin, and Wesley was communicated to millions of people. It is worth while to pause and pay tribute to such great spiritual leaders as Luther and Calvin. They doubtless acted appropriately to the abuses of their days. They have furnished untold millions with the spiritual strength necessary to meet the adversities of the rapidly changing economic world.

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But today the problem has shifted. We are no longer faced with the problems of material scarcity. It no longer suffices, therefore, to strengthen the spiritual powers of the individual with the simple doctrine of the Psalms of David. The time has now come for the striking of a more universal note. This is especially necessary from the world point of view, because never before have the different nations been so moved to act as separate national entities. It is time to hold aloft a compelling ideal which will appeal to all nations alike.

I am sure that all of the noble religions of the world have in them a teaching of this sort. In the Christian religion you will find it in the Sermon on the Mount, and in some of the sayings of Isaiah and Micah. It is time for the religious teachers to search for these broader teachings. They are dealing with forces even more powerful than the scientists or the economists. When they have a fiery, yet clear understanding of this, they will, by working on the human heart, so balance the message of the economist and the scientist, that we will yet be saved from ruin.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Long Hours on Farms

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer has been reading the great headlines of how the President's code would put a few thousand men to work in one or another line of employment. But one line of employment is never mentioned—the most underpaid and overworked line in the whole country—the hired man on the farm.

It may be thought that the farm worker is too ignorant to be worth much, but these days one must be considerable of a mechanic to hold a job, and the reason why he endures the long hours and low pay is often because he likes the open air and space to move in rather than to be confined in a factory. The writer has worked 12 hours running a tractor in the field, in addition to some hours of "chores," for the magnificent sum of from $15 to $20 a month and board (and sleep in a shed).

This is the "high standard of living" so often mentioned in papers. At present the wage for threshing is from $1 to $1.50 a day. Have also lately worked from 5 o'clock in the morning till 8 and 9 at night, with one and a half or two hours off for meals, for wages of $25 a month. This makes nearly two eight-hour days in one, and there is always some four to five hours' work on Sundays.

If you can call this employee's plight to the notice of the President or his "right-hand man," General Johnson, they may investigate and possibly provide work for another 1,000,000 men. If they do investigate, they should not go to millionaires' model farms, or state farms, but among farmers who employ one to three men.

The farmers are being helped by several government measures, so now let them hand it on to the overworked hired man.

GEORGE OPSAHL.

Fargo, N. D.

Causes of Crime

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The transfer of racketeering to other and perhaps more remunerative fields such as kidnaping came perhaps as a surprise to many exponents of legal liquor. However, it is possible that they will rationalize this transfer on the basis that although other fields may be found for the racketeer, prohibition gave the initial impetus to his trade. Nevertheless it is quite within the realm of possibility that the liquor traffic has grown up from at least two causes other than that. First it has followed the trend of centralization of all business. With mergers being effected every day in legitimate business, it has been only natural that those who traffic in illegitimate wares should follow them.

Furthermore, racketeering could not have grown to the extent that it has without at least the tacit approval of a great many people who make up the election rolls of some of our great cities. An awakening of civic consciousness to such conditions is as much a part of the war on crime as any other. In Chicago there appeared to have been a link between the legal racketeering of Samuel Insull and the government of that city to which the voters were completely apathetic. It is only natural that traffickers in illegitimate wares should use these facilities to their continuance. There are perhaps other causes of crime than prohibition.

HOWARD L. SHUMAN.

Edwardsburg, Mich.

"Roots of Recovery"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A thunderous applause and a hearty commend to the writer of the editorial that appeared in the Monitor, under the caption of "Roots of Recovery." Would that it could be spread before the reading public throughout the land.

Only the foolish, self-seeking individual who has not seen "the handwriting on the wall" in the lesson placed before everyone in the so-called depression is pretending a support to the NRA, yet in practice, where he thinks he will not be found out, is throwing the intent of the NRA into the waste basket.

One would reason that the harvest that we all have gathered in the past three or four years would teach us the folly of pursuing wrong ideas, yet on the very eve of an attempt to right this error, by having it plainly pointed out to us through the avenue of effect, there are many that would attempt to thwart its meaning.

Therefore, what a fertile field lies before the newspapers in showing readers the folly of using wrong ideas.

Swissvale, Penna.

EARL M. ALLEN.